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Thatcher Renews Appeal for Peace

South Georgia, the Falklands dependency 800 miles (1,280 kilometers) east of the Falklands. She added, however, that there were no prisoners of war and would be returned to their country.

Mrs. Thatcher said the prisoners included up to 50 reinforcements who had been on an Argentine submarine disabled in the first phase of the landing operation Sunday.

The submarine, the 1,870-ton

Surprise, Reconnaissance Pay Off

Attack by British Followed Pattern of NATO Exercises

By Drew Middleton
New York Times Service

LONDON — Britain's recapture of the port of Grytviken on South Georgia combined the element of surprise with thorough reconnaissance, according to NATO analysts here.

The analysts, reviewing information provided by the Defense Ministry and other sources, said the operation followed the pattern worked out in NATO exercises off Norway by British and U.S. Marine units.

The landing was prepared by 12

men of the elite Special Boat Squadron who landed along the island's north coast shortly before dawn Thursday. The squadron is

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the navy's counterpart of the army's Special Air Service. These are highly trained, professional units. The identities of officers and men usually are kept secret.

The advance party scouted Argentine positions around Grytviken, one of the island's two main harbors. Using small, high-fre-

quency transmitters, they were said to have reported a strength on the island of about 44 Argentine marines and a mortar team.

This cleared the way for the main landing Sunday carried out by Royal Marine Commandos landed by helicopter. A commando unit's war strength is about 600 men, but analysts said the British probably used half that number for the attack.

The Argentine positions were overrun without British casualties. British military sources did not say whether the main landing had

Sante Fe, was crippled when British helicopters attacked it on the surface near Grytviken, the main port of South Georgia. British troops later captured the port.

Defense Ministry officials said the helicopters had attacked the submarine, after being fired on from the island.

Mrs. Thatcher said no British casualties were reported in the assault and the only known injury on the Argentine side was to a sailor who was seriously wounded aboard the submarine and later had a leg amputated.

In Buenos Aires, however, the Argentine news agency Noticias Argentinas said seven of the submarine's crewmen had been injured, one of them seriously.

The Argentine government said Argentine troops had made a tactical withdrawal to the island's interior and were keeping up resistance to the British forces.

The Defense Ministry said British forces had tightened their grip on South Georgia by taking the only other Argentine-held settlement, Leith, about 10 miles from Grytviken.

British sources said some Argentine troops could still be hiding out on the mountainous, snow-capped island.

Argentine newspapers Monday (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Argentina, at OAS, Vows Resistance on Falklands

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Méndez of Argentina assailed Britain for its attack on South Georgia and said Monday his country "will go as far as necessary in the defense of its territory and its dignity."

Addressing a meeting of foreign ministers at the Organization of American States, called to discuss the possibility of supporting Argentina in its dispute with Britain over the Falkland Islands, Mr. Costa Méndez called for the "immediate withdrawal" of the British fleet from the South Atlantic.

"The armed attack carried out by British troops on the Georgia island shows that Great Britain has chosen the language of the arms with total disregard for the negotiations that were under way," he said.

"If the purpose of the British attack was to introduce new pressure in the negotiations, I can already say that the result will be exactly the opposite," he said.

The Argentine flag will not be lowered in the Falklands "until the last drop of blood of the last Argentine soldier is shed," he said.

Meanwhile, President Reagan

warned that time was running out for a peaceful settlement.

Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., heading the U.S. delegation to the organization's ministerial meeting, made no statement and looked grim as he arrived.

The meeting was called to consider Argentina's request to invoke the Rio Treaty, also known as the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance, against Britain.

British forces retook the Falklands dependency of South Georgia on Sunday. It was not immediately clear what effect the action would have on the OAS meeting, but Mr. Reagan said it showed the situation in the South Atlantic was "increasingly difficult and time is surely running out."

"We remain determined to do all we can to help Britain and Argentina resolve their differences without further conflict," he said in a speech to the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Haig's mediation effort between Britain and Argentina was at least temporarily derailed by the retaking of South Georgia, 800 miles (1,280 kilometers) east of the Falklands, Argentine troops seized the British-governed Falklands on

April 2 and South Georgia the next day.

Mr. Costa Méndez of Argentina had postponed a meeting in Washington with Mr. Haig on Sunday after the British move.

Mr. Haig formulated new proposals in the dispute in 10 hours of meetings with Foreign Secretary Francis Pym of Britain last week, but London called the proposals unsatisfactory.

Under the 1947 Rio Treaty, to which both the United States and Argentina are signatories, the ministerial meeting could call for sanctions against Britain, ranging from recall of ambassadors to military assistance for Argentina.

Argentina needs a two-thirds majority of the 21 members to invoke the treaty's collective defense provisions. It won 18 votes for its move to call Monday's meeting but sanctions would not necessarily win the same majority.

Sanctions Held Unlikely

Argentina appeared to have overwhelming support from the Spanish-speaking majority of foreign ministers at the meeting, but diplomats said they doubted the organization would invoke hemispheric sanctions against London.

One informant said the best Argentina probably could hope for was passage of a resolution generally supporting Argentina's position.

Mr. Haig and Mr. Costa Méndez conferred by telephone Monday morning.

White House spokesman Larry Speakes said Mr. Reagan spoke several times Monday with Mr. Haig and with William P. Clark, the president's national security adviser.

"We're in the process of assessing the situation as far as the diplomatic front is concerned," he said.

Cease-Fire Demanded

At the United Nations, Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuellar called Monday for a halt to the escalation of the crisis, which he said threatened world peace.

He appealed to both sides to comply at once with the Security Council's resolution of April 3, which demanded an immediate cessation of hostilities, the withdrawal of all Argentine forces from the Falklands, and a diplomatic solution to the crisis.

After he postponed the meeting with Mr. Haig, Mr. Costa Méndez

said Sunday, "For us, it [the recapture of South Georgia] means no negotiations with Great Britain for the moment."

The Argentine minister charged that the British decision to attack while Mr. Haig was acting as a mediator "violated the general principles of international law while negotiations are on between two countries."

U.S. officials emphasized that Mr. Haig had "lengthy conversations by telephone" with Mr. Costa Méndez Sunday. They added that, in these talks, Mr. Haig "made it clear that President Reagan believes every effort should be made to find a peaceful solution."

In an intricate diplomatic maneuver designed to give Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government leeway to repudiate the proposals if they proved unpalatable in Britain, the British delegation pronounced them "unsatisfactory." But Mr. Pym also authorized Mr. Haig to relay them to Argentina and determine whether they might provide the basis for renewed talks.

Mrs. Thatcher contends that South Georgia is a dependency of Britain, not the Falklands.

despite Greek reservations. He also agreed to support Portugal's entry into the Common Market.

At the same time, the Greek government reacted mildly to recent reports from Washington that the United States is planning to increase substantially its military aid to Turkey, abolishing the previous ratio of 7-10 in aid given to Greece and Turkey. Previous conservative Greek governments always loudly denounced any suggestion of a change in the ratio. U.S. sources expressed relief over Mr. Papandreu's "realistic" response.

Greek Control

Mr. Papandreu said that as a final goal he still wanted U.S. bases in Greece to be closed. He emphasized the need for Greek control over the bases but said it was "unrealistic" to insist on taking over command.

He said that he was not rushing the talks on the bases because several high-level meetings were necessary to get the "political framework" for the negotiations. Those meetings are expected to get under way in June with a Reagan-Papandreu meeting at the NATO gathering in Bonn.

The premier clearly wants to talk to the United States. A government spokesman said last month that there was no indication that either Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. or Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger would visit Greece, but he emphasized that they would be welcome.

Sources close to the premier said the Greek government had a minimum of three demands on the issue of U.S. bases: the preservation of the balance of power in the Aegean, an "adequate contribution" to Greece's military needs, and control of operations so that the bases cannot be used against friendly countries.

Concerning Greece's participation in the military wing of NATO, Mr. Papandreu said: "For the time being we are neither in nor out." He made it clear that Greece's position depended on the issue of operational control in the Aegean and that it would not accept any demarcation line that did not coincide with its eastern borders.



President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt greets Gamal Sadat, the eldest son of the slain president, before addressing parliament.



Defense Secretary John Nott arrived Monday at No. 10 Downing Street for Cabinet talks. Foreign Secretary Francis Pym arrived for the meeting with Prime Minister Thatcher.



Alexander M. Haig Jr., left, and Nicanor Costa Méndez talking before the OAS meeting.

Return of Sinai 'Magnificent,' Mubarak Says

By William E. Farrell
New York Times Service

CAIRO — President Hosni Mubarak said Monday that the restoration of Egyptian sovereignty over the Sinai Peninsula was a "magnificent achievement" and that in returning the land the "people of Israel have shown an enthusiasm for peace."

The Egyptian leader addressed a cheering parliament in an hour-long speech that was nationally televised to commemorate the return Sunday of the last portion of the Sinai, which Israel captured during the 1967 war.

Mr. Mubarak entered the packed chamber accompanied by Gamal Sadat, son of Anwar Sadat, the assassinated president who initiated the process that led to the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

"It is with great regret that we celebrate this day without his presence," Mr. Mubarak said in a long eulogy on Sadat. "He was a man waiting for this particular moment."

Mr. Mubarak said that Egypt had every intention of continuing to pursue the three-far frontiers efforts by his country and Israel to devise an acceptable autonomy plan for the 1.3-million Palestinian Arabs of the Israeli-occupied West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip.

[At the northern end of the 140-mile (230-kilometer) frontier, Israeli troops were stoned by Palestinians in the desert town of Rafah, which straddles the new Sinai border, Reuters reported from Jerusalem.]

A curfew was placed on the Israeli-occupied section of the town

after demonstrators took to the streets, apparently to protest the division of the town by a border fence.]

Mr. Mubarak was critical of Israel's policy of creating Jewish settlements in the occupied territories, a policy that Defense Minister Ariel Sharon of Israel says will be intensified.

The Egyptian leader's remarks contrasted with reports coming from Israel in which Prime Minister Menachem Begin was quoted Sunday by a government official as telling the Israeli Cabinet: "This is the last time we hand over to the Arabs any land we hold."

In his speech, Mr. Mubarak hailed those Arab nations — Oman, Somalia and Sudan — that did not rebuff Egypt and break diplomatic ties when Sadat initiated the peace process.

[The official Middle East News Agency reported in Cairo that Jordan and Morocco, two of the Arab states that broke relations with Egypt after its peace treaty with Israel, congratulated Mr. Mubarak on Monday for recovering the last of Egypt's occupied territories, Reuters reported.]

First Announced Contacts

[The letters were the first publicly announced contacts between Jordan and Morocco and Egypt since relations were broken off after the 1979 treaty, Reuters said.]

Israeli and Egyptian negotiators, with the help of the United States, are still attempting to resolve a disputed portion of Sinai — a 2,300-foot (700-meter) coastal strip called Taba along the Gulf of Aqaba just south of the Israeli port city of Eilat.

U.S. Scientists Repair a Defective Human Gene

Researchers Find Way Around Faulty Message That Causes Incurable Blood Disease

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Scientists have created and transmitted artificial genetic instructions to correct the behavior of a defective human gene that causes an incurable and often fatal blood disease.

To do it, they had to determine the precise chemical subunit within the gene, among 438 such subunits, that was malfunctioning. They also had to devise a method for canceling the erroneous instructions that, in some instances, are known to be the direct cause of the disease, known as beta thalassemia.

The experiments at the University of California at San Francisco are the first publicly reported in which the faulty message of a defective human gene has been corrected by artificial counterorders.

The feat exemplifies the extraordinary sophistication that scientists are achieving in the attempt to understand and manipulate the chemistry of heredity in human and animal cells.

Disease Prevention

One of the ultimate aims of this work, in addition to basic understanding, is to prevent genetic diseases before they can occur. Such research has been made possible in recent years through advances in understanding the role of DNA, or deoxyribonucleic

acid, as the universal genetic material for all living things.

DNA serves as the blueprint, or design, for the construction of all cells in the human body. The development of advanced techniques for duplicating and manipulating genes through so-called gene-splicing methods has also enabled scientists to undertake genetic work such as currently is being reported.

Beta, the most common of the thalassemias, is a disorder that can cause anemia, bone deformities, heart problems and shortened life span. Thalassemia genes are most common in natives of Italy, Greece, the Middle East, India, Thailand and China.

The new experiments related to it were directed by Yuet Wan Kan of the University of California, and were done with human genetic material transplanted into the egg cells of a frog.

Mr. Kan, an internationally known specialist in the study of the blood disease, emphasized that before the new technique could be considered for trial in a human, it must be proven to work efficiently enough so that it might correct a patient's problem without overruling essential genetic signals.

A team led by Phillip Sharp of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has succeeded in a similar genetic manipulation in mammalian cells. But Mr. Sharp said his findings have not been published and he is not prepared to disclose the details.

Some of the scientists familiar with Mr. Kan's research regard it as a small but important step in the advancement of hereditary science. "From the point of view of the pure geneticist, this is an exciting development," said William Somers of the Yale University School of Medicine, who is engaged in related research in the chemistry of genetics.

Mr. Kan and his researchers reported their progress on beta thalassemia in a recent issue of the British journal Nature.

Two years ago, Mr. Kan's group discovered that some cases of beta thalassemia are caused by a mutation in just one of the 438 message-carrying DNA subunits that give instructions for making one component of hemoglobin, the oxygen-carrying substance of the blood. That mutation transformed one three-subunit segment of the DNA instructions for making a necessary chemical, lysine, into a disastrously placed order to stop producing lysine.

RNA Gene

The genetic blueprint, or code, is embodied in specific sequences of the same four subunits that are repeated thousands of times in various combinations in the long, twisted strand of DNA. In recent years, scientists have learned not only to read the messages of that genetic code but also to fabricate artificial messages by stringing subunits together in laboratory experiments

and making changes by snipping out or splicing in segments of genetic material.

Genetic messages are translated into action with the help of a substance called RNA, or ribonucleic acid. One form, transfer RNA, has the task of bringing chemicals called amino acids together so that they can be strung in chains that make up proteins. It was a gene for human transfer RNA that the scientists modified to overrule the genetic error implicated in beta thalassemia.

Using techniques of gene splicing, the scientists created a gene that was capable of sending orders to tell a cell to ignore a stop signal and to continue to make the needed blood substance. To prove that it worked, they put the defective gene for beta globin from a human thalassemia patient into frog egg cells together with the artificially contrived correction. The treated cells then produced the correct globin chain.

In experiments about two years ago, Martin Cline of the University of California, Los Angeles, tried to treat two thalassemia patients by injecting them with copies of a functioning beta globin gene in the hope that these would direct the production of enough of the blood substance to compensate for the patients' defect. The experiments apparently failed in this objective.

The recent research by Mr. Kan and others is different in that the artificially introduced material was designed not to replace, but to correct, the faulty genes' behavior.

INSIDE

Bloc Export Rates

EEC ministers agreed to a plan that would raise export-credit rates paid by the Soviet Union and two other Eastern Bloc countries. Page 9.

A-Arms Hearings

The chairman of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, convinced that both nuclear arms control and a superpower summit are urgently required, is to begin hearings that could be the most extensive and varied on the arms race in years. Page 3.

Bonn Reshuffle

West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has completed his government reshuffle. Manfred Lahnstein reportedly is replacing Finance Minister Hans Ehard. Page 4.

TOMORROW

Focus on Paris

A special supplement on Paris will appear in Wednesday's International Herald Tribune.

Argentine Mood Darkens

News of Attack Is Met With Disbelief, But Many Citizens Vow a Fierce Fight

By Edward Schumacher
New York Times Service

BUENOS AIRES — Argentines received the news of the British attack on South Georgia Island with disbelief. The news spread slowly Sunday and built through the day, with announcements from London of British successes followed several hours later by communiqués from the Argentine military junta that their soldiers were bravely fighting on.

It appeared that few Argentines expected the British to strike Sunday.

"How could they do this?" asked Manuel Solis, a news dealer. "The English are colonial pirates."

Battle News

The rallies and bravado of recent weeks have taken on the air of a soccer match, and many radio sportscasters interrupted their play-by-play commentaries of games Sunday to give the latest battle news.

Ordinary Argentines have never quite believed that the country's seizure April 2 of the Falkland Islands would lead to a war with the British.

But Sunday, on an otherwise quiet afternoon in this sprawling and cosmopolitan city, the atmosphere turned to one of grim concern as the news worsened.

"Of course, I'm scared," said Osvaldo Quevedo, 50, a salesman for a bakery. "Wouldn't you feel scared if you woke up

and there were thieves in your house?"

But fear and concern did not appear to translate into a willingness to concede to Britain. Mr. Quevedo, who said his only son is in the army, was standing in a line outside the joint military command headquarters to volunteer his services to the country. "You have to fight the thief," he said.

A Bitter Gathering

Late Sunday afternoon, hundreds of Argentines began to gather at the Plaza de Mayo, a park in front of the pink presidential palace that two weeks ago was the scene of a jubilant demonstration by more than 100,000 people. Sunday, many were bitter.

"We're going to fight to the death," said Alejandro Vinquez, as he stood with his wife and three young sons next to a statue of José de San Martín, the country's liberator. "If we lose in my lifetime, my sons will continue fighting until their death." His sons waved small blue-and-white Argentine flags as he spoke.

As the afternoon wore on, drivers began honking their horns in a spontaneous gesture of patriotism. And in an apparent attempt to raise nationalist feelings, television stations began repeating film clips of the earlier rally.

One of the reactions that American officials have feared was also evident Sunday. Argentines have become in-



Demonstrating in Buenos Aires' Plaza de Mayo, Argentines protested the British seizure of South Georgia Island. The mock British flag bears the Spanish words for "Dirty Pirates."

creasingly critical of an apparent pro-British tilt by the United States in the diplomatic attempts by Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. to defuse the crisis. Much of that criticism turned to anger Sunday.

"We were double-crossed," said Jorge Noel, a taxi driver who said he had lived in New York for seven years. "Americans always have to get involved. It would have been better to say 'ciao' and leave."

Surprise and Reconnaissance Pay Off for British Attackers

(Continued from Page 1)

been supported by gunfire from the surface ships of the task force although they said such fire would be "a prudent measure" to break up Argentine resistance.

Before the attack began, intelligence personnel had reported to London that the main Argentine force was dug in around Grytviken with a small detachment deployed at Leith Harbor 20 miles (32 kilometers) to the northwest.

British military sources cautioned against making too much of the success on South Georgia. One pointed out that it was a limited operation skillfully carried out by a relatively small number of troops

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Thatcher Renews Call for Negotiated Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

reacted indignantly to the British attack. But the authoritative conservative newspaper *La Nación* said the developments should not prevent Argentina and Britain from continuing to seek a negotiated solution.

Another newspaper, *Clarín*, said the attack had strengthened Argentina's position on the diplomatic front. Argentina maintains that it occupied the Falklands and South Georgia to regain territory usurped by Britain in 1833.

The leaders of Argentina's banned political parties reacted angrily Monday to the fall of South Georgia and reaffirmed their support for the military government's seizure of the islands.

Lt. Col. Jim Donkin of the Royal Marines told reporters in London that a total of 140 Argentine prisoners taken at Grytviken on Sunday after the initial engagement included 60 crewmen from the Santa Fe, which was beached

by the Argentines after it was damaged in the attack.

Col. Donkin said Argentine forces fired the first shots in the engagement, opening up on British helicopters that flew over the submarine. A British strike was ordered in which helicopter gunships scored three direct hits on the Santa Fe, he said.

British vessels then began bombarding the harbor, and under their covering fire, helicopters ferried the British troops ashore, Col. Donkin said.

In Parliament, Michael Foot, leader of the Labor Party opposition, praised the "extreme skill" of the operation but warned of a "deepening sense of anxiety throughout the country."

Moscow Warns Britain

MOSCOW (AP) — A commentary read Monday night on Soviet television warned Britain against taking additional military mea-

Senate Hearings Focus on Emerging Issue: Who and How Loyal Are America's Allies?

By Michael Getler
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — It is about 10 years since a Republican administration barely beat back a congressional attempt to force the withdrawal of U.S. troops from Western Europe. Now, pressure is building again in Congress, where a small but vocal group of legislators is contending that America's allies are not doing their fair share in the common defense.

Two days of hearings last week in the Senate Appropriations subcommittee on defense provided a glimpse of the emerging battle. It was neither a polite nor particularly well-informed debate. What it suggests is that the administration, unless it does not want to defend its allies and its alliances, had better pay more attention to the issue.

Three or four senators repeatedly hurled hostile, emotional questions at Pentagon officials called to testify. Anger and frustration with Japan and West Germany, as much over their business dealings as over their military efforts, hung in the air. At other times, bitter indictments of "the allies," without differentiating between them, were thrown around.

The Defense Department civilian and military witnesses — Deputy Secretary Frank C. Carlucci, Assistant Secretary Richard N. Perle, and Air Force Gen. William Y. Smith, the deputy commander in Europe — responded timidly, without enthusiasm and frequently without information. In particular, the charges came from the assistant majority leader and subcommittee chairman, Ted Stevens, Republican of Alaska, who is the one threatening most vocally to bring the troops home.

Outsiders Testify

The most well-reasoned and effective defense of the Western alliances and suggestions for adapting to a changing situation was made by witnesses from outside the government such as Robert W. Komer, who had been an undersecretary of defense in the Carter administration, and Jeffrey Record, a former aide to Sen. Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia. Mr. Record is now with the Institute for Foreign Policy Analysis.

When Sen. J. Bennett Johnston, Democrat of Louisiana, portrayed NATO's northern flank in West Germany as weak and threatened, neither Mr. Perle nor the military aides at the hearings pointed out that the United States moved a brigade into the north three years ago.

When Sen. Stevens launched an attack on American plans to shift U.S. Army forces from old barracks in the southeast of West Germany to positions closer to the East German and Czech borders, nobody pointed out that the U.S. Army to this day is mostly where it stopped at the end of World War II and for all those years has been

largely in the wrong place to meet a Soviet attack.

Sen. Stevens, who views West European participation in a NATO

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ral gas pipeline project with the Soviet Union as tantamount to a West European sellout to Moscow, charged that the West Germans did not want to move their troops closer to the border because they do not want to offend Moscow.

Focus of Argument

The focal point of Sen. Stevens' argument was that since 1975 the Pentagon, without calling congressional attention to it, has increased U.S. strength in Europe by 58,000 troops, including 21,000 scheduled to go this year and next year, beyond the 337,000 already there. At the same time, Sen. Stevens alleged that NATO members had cut their forces by 36,000.

The Pentagon officials, in two

successive days of being confronted with the same statistics, were not able to give Sen. Stevens a clear answer.

As for Sen. Stevens' charge that the allies have been cutting back, there was no attempt to specify which country had made reductions. It was Mr. Komer who pointed out that the reductions were made by Portugal, Italy and Britain. The nations with the largest forces in Europe — West Germany, France and Turkey, increased defense manpower during the 1975-81 period.

Mr. Carlucci's suggestion that the United States was defending its interests in helping defend Europe was like a whisper in comparison to the thunder from the panel.

On Japan, Sen. Warren E. Rudman, Republican of New Hampshire, and Sen. Johnston warned that a revolt was about to be "ignited" in Congress over Tokyo's stinginess on defense. No one pointed out that it was a U.S.-di-

lated postwar constitution that limits Japan's defenses.

The frustrations in Congress and the dilemma for the Reagan administration are very real. The allies outspent the United States in relative terms on defense for most of the 1970s. But now the tables are turned, the economic situation is bad, all over and tempers are flaring.

Furthermore, Defense Secretary Casper W. Weinberger, more than any other Pentagon chief in recent years, has given summary treatment in many official statements to the traditional U.S. commitment to NATO and instead emphasized a flexibility and a globe-straddling Navy. This has raised many suspicions in Congress that something has changed.

If that is not the case, however, then the Reagan administration is going to have to do a much better job of encouraging its allies to do more while convincing Congress not to pull out of the alliance.

Primate of Poland Flies to Rome, Apparently to Seek Papal Advice

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Service

WARSAW — Archbishop Józef Glemp flew to Rome Monday in an apparent attempt to coordinate a strategy toward the martial law authorities with Pope John Paul II.

Archbishop Glemp's visit to the Vatican, which is expected to last until Thursday, occurred a day after a meeting with Poland's military ruler, Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski. An official communiqué reported that the two discussed the current complex political situation in Poland and prospects for reaching "a national agreement."

The archbishop said before his departure that he planned to report to the pope on his meeting with Gen. Jaruzelski. But he dis-

missed suggestions that the church sought a share in political power for itself.

"The church is always willing to act as an intermediary," he said, "but it does not want to be a partner for the authorities," he said.

Passive Resistance

Although there has been no sign of an armed insurrection, as predicted by some supporters of the independent Solidarity movement, passive resistance to the martial law authorities shows no signs of abating. The regime's difficulties are compounded by disastrous economic results and a credit freeze imposed by Western countries.

At a Central Committee meeting last week, Gen. Jaruzelski predicted that, even under optimistic assumptions, it would take at least until 1990 for Poland to recover economic equilibrium and pay off its Western hard currency debt. He added that this would be much more difficult if the West maintained what he called an economic "Iron Curtain" against Poland.

The martial law chief recognizes that the church has an essential role to play in calming social tensions that could erupt if, as expected, the Polish economy deteriorates even further. For its part, the church is still insisting on the need for a negotiated end to martial law allowing internees to be released and Solidarity reinstated.

The church's proposals for a way out of the crisis were set out in a document drawn up earlier this month by a council of leading lay Catholics. The document accepted that Solidarity should bear some responsibility for the events that led up to the military crackdown and that Poland's position within the Soviet bloc should not be challenged.

While Archbishop Glemp is certain to have raised these proposals with Gen. Jaruzelski, the statement issued after their meeting gave no indication that they had narrowed their differences. The regime's conception of "a national agreement"

is very different from that of the church since it excludes negotiations with former Solidarity leaders now officially described as "political extremists."

A possible concession by the government would be the release of all women internees by Saturday, as demanded by the church. Archbishop Glemp said he still hoped that the women would be set free soon, but could not say any specific date.

Archbishop Glemp, who became primate of Poland last year after the death of Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński, is widely regarded as one of the most moderate and conciliatory of church leaders. His religious inexperience in dealing with the regime has, however, placed an extra burden on Pope John Paul II, who served for many years as archbishop of Cracow prior to his election as pontiff. The pope has also had to adjudicate between different factions within the Polish church.

During his last visit to Rome in February, Archbishop Glemp was accompanied by Bishops Franciszek Macharski of Kraków and Henryk Gulbinowicz of Wrocław. Both men, and Archbishop Gulbinowicz in particular, were believed to favor the church's negotiating stance toward the regime.

Meanwhile, there were further symbolic protests Monday by some students at Warsaw University against the dismissal earlier this month of the democratically elected rector, Prof. Henryk Samsonowicz. Lectures in some faculties were briefly interrupted, but the campus remained peaceful.

The Education Ministry is understood to have warned the university authorities that, if protests continued, the university might be closed for a week.

Prof. Samsonowicz's removal was seen by some academics as a sign of an impending purge of higher education. While no further action was taken at Warsaw University, it was announced last week that the rector of Gdańsk University, Professor Robert Głocki, had also been dismissed.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Moscow Criticizes Work on Pipelines

MOSCOW — The Communist Party issued a decree Monday calling for greater efficiency in the construction of pipelines to bring oil and gas from Siberia.

The party's Central Committee indicated in the decree that Kremlin leaders were worried about the rate of progress for the project. It complained that new technology was being introduced too slowly. As an example, it said that half the welding on pipes was done by hand when it could be done by machine.

Moscow is building more than 20,000 kilometers (12,500 miles) of pipes during the 1981-1985 five-year plan and has set out a rigid timetable to ensure that work proceeds rapidly. One of the pipelines under construction is to reach from Western Siberia to Western Europe. It is due to be finished by 1984, but Western experts have already predicted that it will be delayed.

U.S.-Morocco Military Talks Open

FEZ, Morocco — Francis West, an U.S. assistant defense secretary, led a high-level delegation Monday at the first session of the new U.S.-Moroccan joint military commission set up to expand mutual military aid and cooperation between the two countries.

Morocco's King Hassan II invited the commission to hold the first of its planned regular semiannual meetings at his palace in Morocco's ancient religious capital. Moroccan officials said that the invitation was a gesture to emphasize the king's "keen interest" in promoting closer military ties with the United States.

Eight generals and three top officials of the Reagan administration were originally listed among the Americans due to attend the commission's opening session. But only four of the generals were present. Two of the officials, Assistant Secretary of State Paul Wolfowitz and Assistant Defense Secretary Richard N. Perle, accompanied by Air Force Brig. Gen. John R. Lasater, left for Turkey shortly before the meeting opened. They were originally listed as delegation members.

Austrian Is Killed at French Mission

VIENNA — An Austrian security guard died Monday of a gunshot wound he suffered at the French trade mission in Vienna in what senior police officials described as a mysterious shooting incident.

They said the officer, Peter Siegl, 21, was found gravely wounded in an elevator in the building on Reisterstrasse.

The shooting came after a bomb attack in Vienna a week ago on the French Embassy and an airline office, and other terrorist attacks on French installations in France and abroad.

Korchnoi Pleads for Family's Release

LONDON — Viktor Korchnoi, the Soviet defector who twice failed to win the world chess championship, made a surprise appearance at an international chess tournament Monday to plead for the release of his family from the Soviet Union.

He was accompanied by 12 demonstrators who carried banners and leaflets outside the tournament hall saying Mr. Korchnoi's wife had been refused permission to cross the Soviet border and that their son was in a labor camp.

The Soviet delegation at the tournament, which includes the world champion, Anatoly Karpov, an archival of Mr. Korchnoi, ignored the demonstration. Mr. Korchnoi, 50, defected from the Soviet Union in 1976 and challenged Mr. Karpov unsuccessfully for the world title in 1978 and 1981.

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Veteran CIA Official Is Named to Replace Inman in No. 2 Post

By Lou Cannon

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Reagan has named John N. McMahon, a 31-year-veteran of the CIA, to be the agency's deputy director, the White House announced Monday. He will succeed Adm. Bobby Ray Inman, who is retiring.

The selection of Mr. McMahon, who now heads the CIA's foreign assessment division, is seen as an attempt to mollify members of the Senate Intelligence Committee, who have been openly skeptical about the expertise of the CIA's director, William J. Casey. Mr. McMahon has to be confirmed by the Senate after hearings by the Senate's Select Committee on Intelligence.

Reflecting these concerns, Sen. Richard C. Lugar, a key committee member, said last week that Adm. Inman's abrupt announcement of resignation had created "a rather traumatic situation" in the agency.

Sen. Lugar, an Indiana Republican, had called a news conference to express his reservations about Mr. Casey and urged the administration to consult with the Senate committee before it selected a successor to Adm. Inman. Sen. Lugar said he was trying "to send some signals" to the White House.

These signals were heard by President Reagan and top aides, led by the national security adviser, William P. Clark. Administration sources said Sunday that Mr. McMahon, who also has Mr. Casey's confidence, was a unanimous choice in the administration, especially after senators, including Sen. Lugar and Henry M. Jackson, Democrat of Washington, passed

the word that the choice was fully acceptable to them.

Mr. McMahon, 52, a graduate of Holy Cross, joined the CIA in 1951 and has a wide range of experience in administrative, operational, scientific and technical positions in the agency. Midway in the Carter administration, he was appointed deputy director for operations, making him chief of CIA covert activities.

Last April, Mr. Casey named a political associate, Max Hugel, as deputy director for operations and Mr. McMahon took over as the director of the agency's National Foreign Assessment Center, an important position in which he was responsible for the production of finished intelligence.

On July 14, Mr. Hugel was forced to resign after reports that he had engaged in questionable stock market dealings. Since then, some members of the Senate Intelligence Committee, led by Chairman Barry Goldwater, Republican of Arizona, have openly questioned Mr. Casey's judgment and abilities.

Mr. McMahon has the reputation in the CIA as being an extremely competent technician.

Adm. Inman, 51, who also is well qualified technically, enjoyed a unusual measure of bipartisan confidence in Congress. He is given credit in the CIA and outside of it for helping to restore the image of an agency that was damaged by the disclosures of the Vietnam and Watergate years. Before joining the CIA, Adm. Inman was director of the National Security Agency.

His presence in the CIA's No. 2 spot in the Reagan administration helped to quiet persistent congressional concerns about Mr. Casey.



Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy of France, right, applauds Premier René Lévesque of Quebec in Trois-Rivières.

French Prime Minister, in Quebec, Stresses Special Ties to Province

United Press International

TROIS-RIVIERES, Canada — French Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy has proclaimed close French ties with Canada, calling Quebec "a branch of the family tree."

"France wants to see friendly and normal relations with Canada," Mr. Mauroy told residents of Chicoutimi, Quebec, 300 miles (480 kilometers) from Quebec City on Sunday.

"But I emphasize that with Quebec we have special ties and cooperation," he said. "A branch of the family tree lived its life and chose its destiny. This branch that became autonomous, separate, forgotten and abandoned is found again forever. There will be no second desertion." Quebec, when it was New France, was ceded to Britain in 1763.

Mr. Mauroy, who is on a six-day visit to Canada, said the dialogue with Quebec "is not just a sentimental dialogue. It is, and will increasingly be in the future, cooperation of two peoples and economic, technical and industrial areas."

U.S.-Soviet Atom Unit Proposed to Avert War

By Phil Gailley

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Sen. Henry M. Jackson, Democrat of Washington, is urging the United States and the Soviet Union to establish a jointly manned communications center to ease what he describes as a growing concern that a nuclear war might be triggered by accident.

"It's the missing institution when we talk about nuclear arms control," Sen. Jackson said Sunday. "I think it goes to the heart of the nuclear fear in the world, the fear that a war might be started accidentally."

The proposal is still in "a conceptual stage," Sen. Jackson said in an interview, but he added that he intends to send letters to President Reagan and to Soviet leaders asking for their reaction to "this expanded hot line." Mr. Reagan already has expressed interest in the idea, according to White House sources.

The senator said that the present hot line between the White House and the Kremlin is "a step in the right direction," but does not go far enough. "What we need is some kind of institutionalized mechanism to avoid miscalculation or misjudgment by either side," Sen. Jackson said. "I'm going to start fleshing out the idea and follow through with a letter to President Reagan. I'm also interested in seeing what the Russians think of it."

Sen. Jackson, a member of the Senate's Select Committee on Intelligence, said that the permanent communications center that he envisions would be in a neutral country, perhaps Switzerland, and would be manned around the clock by Soviet and U.S. officials, both military and civilian, with direct access to the highest levels of their governments.

Earlier in the day, the senator said, during an appearance on a television program that rising world tensions, including the military confrontation between Britain and Argentina over the Falkland Islands, dramatize the need for better communications between the United States and the Soviet Union.

He said that he does not believe that the Russians, who reportedly have been providing intelligence information to Argentina on the movements of the British naval forces, will become actively involved in the showdown on the side of Argentina. The senator added, however, that even passive roles by the Americans and the Russians in the Falkland Islands situation heighten concerns that the two superpowers may accidentally be drawn into the conflict.

"That can always be a real danger," he said. "World War I was not premeditated and designed. It was by accident and miscalculation."

There have been no talks between the superpowers on limiting ocean-spanning, nuclear-tipped missiles and bombers since mid-1979, when President Jimmy Carter and Mr. Brezhnev signed the SALT-2 agreement. But that was never ratified in Congress and was essentially killed by the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and then by the arrival of the Reagan administration, which viewed the treaty as "fatally flawed."

But to Sen. Percy, "this is the most important problem facing mankind and certainly the most important problem I'll ever deal with in the U.S. Senate. Time is

U.S. Senator, in Arms Hearings, Will Press for a Nuclear Summit

By Michael Getler

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Charles H. Percy, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, is to begin hearings Thursday that could be the most extensive and varied on the arms race in years.

He is convinced that nuclear arms control and a summit meeting between President Reagan and Soviet President Leonid I. Brezhnev are urgently required.

His idea is to pull together the debate over nuclear weaponry and war that is now sweeping the United States and Congress, then produce by May 18 a resolution to be sent to the Senate floor that could help focus concern and move the administration toward a course of action.

Not incidentally, it might also provide political shelter for Republicans who fear that the administration's lack of progress on arms control so far could hurt them in this election year.

Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger will lay out administration views on global strategy and the nuclear balance. Former defense secretaries Harold Brown and James R. Schlesinger will testify, as will leaders of the Ground Zero movement, which seeks to alert the public to the perils of atomic war, and groups advocating a nuclear freeze. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. and Eugene V. Rostow, head of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, are also expected to appear.

Sen. Percy said he will press administration witnesses to put on the record "what they have said privately to me about their intentions to move ahead" with the U.S.-Soviet strategic arms reduction talks, or START.

Sen. Percy, Republican of Illinois, said in an interview that he feels those talks will be under way by midyear and that the administration "will be willing to commit to that." He says he expects an announcement of White House intentions on the talks to come well in advance of the president's scheduled trip to Western Europe in June.

There have been no talks between the superpowers on limiting ocean-spanning, nuclear-tipped missiles and bombers since mid-1979, when President Jimmy Carter and Mr. Brezhnev signed the SALT-2 agreement. But that was never ratified in Congress and was essentially killed by the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and then by the arrival of the Reagan administration, which viewed the treaty as "fatally flawed."

But to Sen. Percy, "this is the most important problem facing mankind and certainly the most important problem I'll ever deal with in the U.S. Senate. Time is

running out and it is paramount that we get this under way."

Time is short for two reasons that Sen. Percy does not speak about publicly. One is that Mr. Brezhnev is 75 and ill. Another is that a new round of talks could run over into yet another administration with yet another point of view, which would leave the Russians skeptical.

Four events especially seem to be shaping Sen. Percy's thinking. One was his meeting with Mr. Brezhnev in Moscow in November, 1980. The senator said he reported to the president that he saw a deep desire for arms control in the Kremlin.

Another event was 22 years ago when, as a young industrialist, he was touring the North American Air Defense Command headquarters and there was a false alarm indicating the country was coming under missile attack.

Sen. Percy said, "There was panic. I saw it with my own eyes. What do we do and how many minutes to decide? My God, the chance that you could have miscalculation."

Reagan Says U.S. Needs Agreement On a New Budget

United Press International

WASHINGTON — President Reagan, declaring "let's get on with it," Monday urged budget negotiators to press their search for a compromise that protects his three key priorities — tax cuts, defense and spending reductions.

At the same time, the president held the door open for higher taxes to help reduce the deficit, offering a willingness "to look at additional revenue sources so long as they are not inconsistent" with tax cuts enacted last year.

A budget plan accepted by the administration and Democratic and Republican negotiators in the House and Senate "will speed our economic recovery," Mr. Reagan said in a speech to the U.S. Chamber of Commerce. "Let's get on with it."

"I hope we can reach a fair and bipartisan budget compromise," the president said. "I will go the extra mile to reach an understanding with members of Congress on both sides of the aisle, as long as a commitment to three essential priorities is maintained."

His priorities are increased spending for defense, "continued commitment" to the tax cut and a "long-term effort" to reduce government spending as a share of gross national product, "which means getting this budget under control once and for all."

The other two events are similar: the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan in December, 1979, and the imposition of martial law in Poland in December, 1981.

Sen. Percy believes that it is politically unrealistic to submit a treaty to Congress for its approval when the atmosphere between the two nations is strained by such events.

But he said he has talked at length with Mr. Haig and others and will push hard at the hearings for an end to what is commonly called "linkage" because the negotiations, at least, are too important to be sidetracked by international flare-ups.

Some Senate staff specialists express the view privately that the Reagan White House has wasted a year and a half in getting talks started. They say that by mishandling new weapons programs, the administration would also go into new negotiations with a weak hand because the MX missile is in trouble and old Titan missiles and B-52 bombers are being taken out of operation unilaterally.

But Sen. Percy said he is convinced the president "genuinely wants real reductions...wants to sit down face-to-face with Brezhnev, and that his policy is going to prevail now" over the lower-level squabbling that has gone on.

Aide Faces Dismissal Over Pentagon Leak

By Richard Halloran

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has begun proceedings to dismiss a Pentagon official accused of unauthorized disclosure of secret information to congressional officials and the press.

Administration officials say John C.F. Tillson, director of manpower management in the office of the assistant secretary of defense for manpower, has received notice of plans to dismiss him. They said the notice was sent by his immediate superior, Assistant Secretary of Defense Lawrence J. Korb.

Mr. Tillson has been accused of disclosing official information to unauthorized persons, including five congressional staff aides and a former Pentagon official, and with having disclosed classified, including top-secret, information to unauthorized persons.

Mr. Tillson's attorney, James H. Heller, said in a telephone interview that his client had denied the allegations both in writing and orally and that he planned to fight the dismissal move.

The case dates to January when staff aides in the Pentagon told senior officials in a confidential briefing that it might cost up to \$750 billion more than the \$1.5 trillion planned during the next five years for the armed forces to acquire the power needed to fulfill the Reagan administration's new military strategy.

That strategy calls on the military services to prepare for a protracted worldwide conflict with the Soviet Union with conventional arms under a revitalized nuclear

shield. After the meeting, The Washington Post published an article outlining the briefing given to the senior officials. The sources of the article were not identified.

Story Was Minimized

Pentagon officials said Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger and Deputy Secretary Frank C. Carlucci were infuriated by the article. Mr. Weinberger minimized the story in public, saying the \$750 billion was derived from military "wish lists."

Mr. Carlucci ordered an investigation that included polygraph or lie-detector tests of civilian and military officials who attended or might have had knowledge of the briefing. He led off with himself and other high officials, including the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Gen. David C. Jones.

That led to the notice of proposed dismissal to Mr. Tillson, who served as a captain in the Army in Vietnam and was twice decorated with silver stars for valor, according to his attorney.

Mr. Heller said that not only had Mr. Tillson denied the allegations under oath but that the five congressional officials and the former Pentagon official, Robert B. Pirie Jr., Mr. Korb's predecessor, had submitted sworn statements that they had not received the information from Mr. Tillson.

In an unusual move, The Washington Post reporter who wrote the article, George C. Wilson, wrote a letter to Mr. Weinberger stating that Mr. Tillson was not the source and that he was prepared to swear to that, Mr. Heller said.

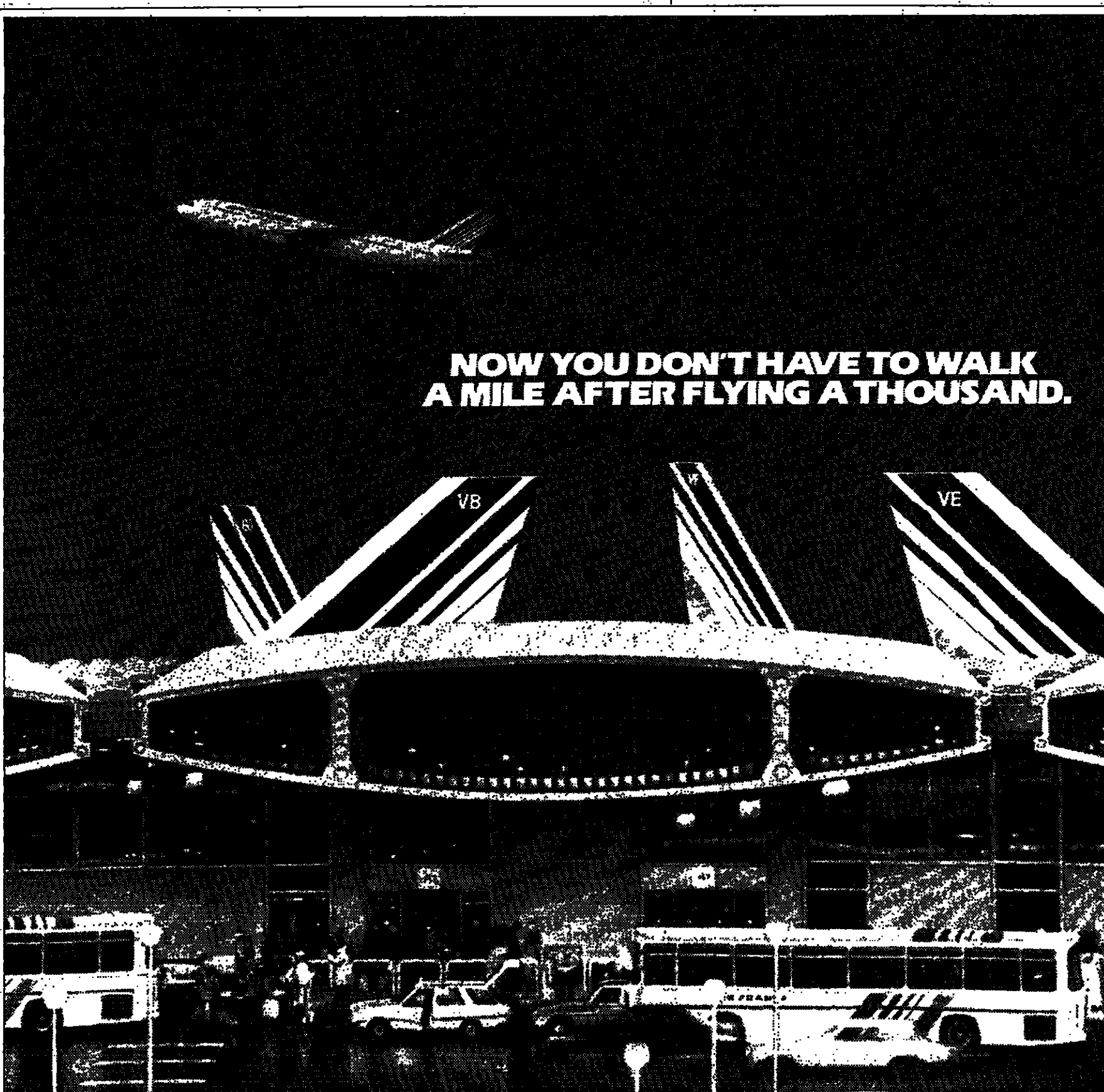


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Victims of Cooking Oil in Spain Appear to Face Threat of Cancer

Reuters

MADRID — A year after toxic cooking oil caused the first of 275 deaths in Spain, health authorities face the possibility of coping with the development of cancer in the 18,000 Spaniards known to have been poisoned by the oil, doctors here say.

Preliminary laboratory evidence suggests that the oil causes chromosome damage in both bacteria and in rats. Infants born to women who consumed the oil during pregnancy show signs of retarded growth, signaling probable genetic damage.

Such disruption of genetic coding is considered the basis of the development of malignant tumors. Even with such evidence in its preliminary stages, the danger of cancer in patients who consumed the oil is widely acknowledged by health professionals and researchers.

Half a dozen senior doctors said in interviews that cancer was the likeliest result of the major physical disruption caused by the oil.

Monitoring Patients

Dr. Victor Conde, Spain's director of public health planning, said that the evidence of genetic mutation in the 18,000 Spaniards was still scant, but he said cancer was "a major concern in our follow-up of these patients."

He said the ministry had set

aside \$4 million to monitor the patients during the next 10 years.

Other doctors have been more categorical in their assertions. A member of the ministry's clinical committee, which has been following 2,000 patients since October, said cancer among the worst-affected seemed inevitable.

Another called the development of tumors an obvious possibility. Both insisted their names not be used because of the sensitivity of the topic in Spain.

The oil has been off the market for 9 or 10 months. It was sold illegally in unmarked plastic containers door-to-door and at outdoor markets.

Poison Unidentified

The poison has still not been identified. But it is widely believed that the oil, which had been dyed to mark it for industrial use and then "refined" by its importers to sell as edible oil, set off a self-destructive process in the body.

Researchers say the poison was probably broken down immediately upon ingestion, making its identification extremely difficult.

The body reacted to the poison, it appears, by producing highly reactive compounds known as free radicals that tore away at cell membranes. Cells reacted by building scar tissue which, in the patients most severely affected, blocked major organs.

Most impaired were the nerves and muscles. Some patients suffered total paralysis. Other common symptoms were major weight loss, high fever and weakness.

Minor ailments, such as a common cold, were fatal to some.

Many patients have returned to work and a relatively normal life. But a doctor said: "Many have left the hospital, but no one has been cured."

The bodies of many are riddled with lesions and scar tissue and their ability to survive ailments in the future is in doubt.

At least one doctor expressed optimism. Dr. Angel Pestana, who coordinates toxic oil research for the country's Senior Research Council, said he thought it possible that some of the lesions would reverse themselves.

Dr. Antonio Noriega, director of one of Madrid's major hospitals, says that the death rate has fallen off dramatically in recent months and that the biggest problem now is the long-term effects. He was pessimistic about how many patients would be able to avoid cancer.

The Health Ministry estimates that health care has already cost \$50 million. Despite plans to monitor the patients for the next decade, a doctor, when asked what could be done for them, responded: "Sit down and cry."

Dame Celia Johnson, Movie Star, Dies at 74

From Agency Dispatches

LONDON — Dame Celia Johnson, 74, best known for her role in the 1944 movie "Brief Encounter" opposite Trevor Howard, died Sunday a few hours after suffering a stroke. She had been scheduled

but in the wartime "In Which We Serve." Later movies included "This Happy Breed," "The Good Companions" and "The Prime of Miss Jean Brodie."

OBITUARIES

to open Tuesday opposite Sir Ralph Richardson in a new play called "The Understanding."

Although most of her success was on the stage rather than in movies, her career took off after "Brief Encounter," the story of an unfulfilled love affair. She won the New York Film Critics Award for the role.

Miss Johnson made her film debut

Lyman Henry Butterfield

BOSTON (NYT) — Lyman Henry Butterfield, 72, a historian who edited the Adams Papers and a former director of the Institute of Early American History, died after a long illness.

Under Mr. Butterfield's direction, 20 volumes of the Adams family's diaries, letters and other writings were published. He also worked as an associate editor on the publication of the Thomas Jefferson Papers and published two volumes of the letters of Dr. Benjamin Rush, surgeon general of the Continental Army.

He said he regarded the Adams Papers as a "mine for the social historian and a feast for all those who are interested ... in their forebears."

He married Elizabeth A. Eaton.

Athens IBM Office Bombed

Reuters

ATHENS — Two bombs exploded in the offices of IBM, the American business machines conglomerate, early Monday causing considerable damage but no injuries, the police said.

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GENEVA ZURICH NEW YORK



Hans Matthöfer

4 Ministers Are Replaced By Schmidt

By John Vinocur

New York Times Service

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, in an apparent attempt to give a sense of new activity and ideas to his government, will announce Cabinet changes, including a new finance minister, in the next few days.

A government spokesman gave few details, but sources close to the chancellor said the major change would be the nomination of Manfred Lahnstein, who has served as chief of staff in Mr. Schmidt's office, as finance minister.

The appointment is unusual and politically controversial in a number of respects. In naming Mr. Lahnstein, Mr. Schmidt is choosing a young official who is well-liked and respected but who has been under investigation for two months on suspicion of having taken bribes.

Mr. Lahnstein, like his predecessor, Hans Matthöfer, who is expected to become postal minister, is among a group of officials being investigated since February in a case involving the possible acceptance of political contributions in return for providing tax advantages to corporations.

No Elective Office

Rather than smooth out difficulties within the Social Democratic Party's left- and right-wing factions, the appointment was likely to aggravate them further.

Mr. Lahnstein, 44, is known as a moderate. He has never held elective office.

The reaction to his choice by Mr. Schmidt from the party's left wing was close to fury, with a left-wing representative, Heide Simonis, calling it a "scandal."

She said: "I consider it absolutely unheard of that one of the most important and sensitive political posts there is goes to a civil servant who isn't a member of parliament."

New Spokesman

Mr. Matthöfer is leaving the Finance Ministry because he has a heart ailment and because he wanted a less demanding post while remaining in the Cabinet.

There was also unfavorable comment about the circumstances surrounding the change in which the government spokesman, Kurt Becker, is to be replaced by Klaus Bölling, who had served as Mr. Schmidt's spokesman until being named as West Germany's chief representative in East Berlin two years ago.

A number of editorialists have written that Mr. Becker, an unusually frank and accessible spokesman, was being dismissed as scapegoat for the government's loss in popularity.

The unemployment rate in West Germany, representing the greatest joblessness in 29 years, was regarded as leading to departure of Labor Minister Herbert Ehrenberg, who is to be replaced by Heinz Westphal, a Social Democratic Party finance expert, and a man whose competence was publicly questioned by the Free Democratic Party, the junior partner in the coalition.

At the same time, Mr. Schmidt was bringing Hans-Jürgen Wischnewski, who had served as the party's deputy chairman, back into the chancellery as minister of state. Mr. Wischnewski, who served in the chancellery post during Mr. Schmidt's most successful years, replaces Günter Hübner. Mr. Bölling's job is being filled by a Foreign Ministry official, Franz Otto Brüggemann.

Mr. Becker, in one of his last acts, said that the chancellor's new Cabinet officials would receive letters of appointment on Wednesday and be sworn in Thursday.

All the posts involve members of the Social Democratic Party or, in Mr. Becker's case, people who held no party membership but had close personal ties to Mr. Schmidt.



Celia Johnson

... in 1949.

daughter of the industrialist and banker, Cyrus S. Eaton Sr. She died in 1978. Their son, Fox, is the New England bureau chief of The New York Times, in Boston.

Howard Sayre Weaver

NEW YORK (NYT) — Howard Sayre Weaver, 57, dean of Yale's School of Art from 1968 to 1974, died Friday.

Turkish Regime Files New Charge Against Ex-Leader

Reuters

ANKARA — A former Turkish premier, Bulent Ecevit, was charged Monday with having illegal contacts with the foreign press, his lawyers said. If found guilty, he could be sentenced to up to a year in prison.

Mr. Ecevit, 56, who was premier three times before the 1980 military coup, was already under detention on similar charges, one of which carries a minimum five-year jail term.

Monday's charge was in connection with a letter Mr. Ecevit wrote to a Dutch journalist this year. News of that letter was later broadcast on the British Broadcasting Corp.'s Turkish service, the lawyers said.

Mr. Ecevit contends that the letter was private and that he had no idea that it would reach the BBC, the lawyers said.

Turkey's military leaders have issued a decree banning former political party leaders from making public political statements. The penalty for violating that rule is a maximum term of a year in prison. Monday's charge was made under that decree.

Mr. Ecevit, former leader of the left-of-center Republican Peoples' Party, has already spent two months in jail for violating the decree.

French Jet Kills Woman

The Associated Press

BORDEAUX — An empty French jet fighter, from which the pilot had safely ejected, crashed into an automobile near the Bordeaux airport Monday, killing a woman driver, the authorities said.



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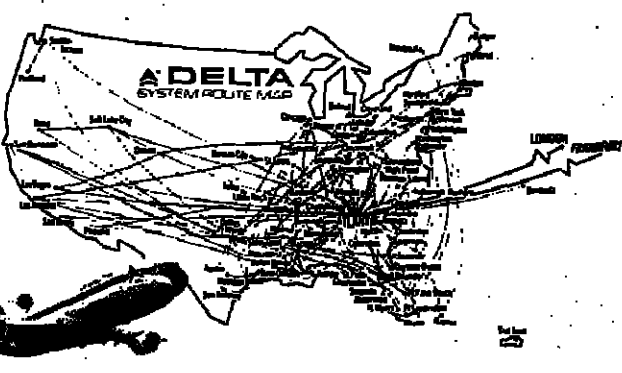
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Pecking Disorder Roils S. China Sea Island

Rats Eat Chickens, Outfox Experts and Leave Soldiers Hungry for Eggs

By Christopher S. Wren
New York Times Service

PEKING — From a cluster of bleak islands in the South China Sea comes word of a beleaguered unit of Chinese soldiers locked in bitter ecological combat over a flock of chickens.

The islands, called the Xisha by China, also happen to be claimed by Vietnam, which refers to them as the Paracels.

To prove that the disputed islands are really the Xisha and therefore Chinese, Peking has stationed troops on some of the more hospitable atolls and reefs, which are prized for bird fertilizer onshore and potential oil reserves offshore.

Raising chickens as a sideline is nothing new in the Chinese Army, whose soldiers, usually country boys, grow assorted livestock and crops to augment their military rations.

No problem was foreseen when the soldiers had some chickens shipped over to relieve their monotonous diet with occasional fresh eggs.

But as China Daily related the story from the latest issue of the Peking-based magazine Nature, the chickens were not so docile. They flew the coop for the call of the wild, laying eggs haphazardly as they wandered.

For a while, the soldiers beat the nearby bushes for their eggs. Then the island's chickens, which had been hatching and multiplying from unrecovered eggs, began to disappear. The soldiers discovered on their patrols that predatory rats, some weighing more than two pounds each, were getting to the chickens first and making meals of them.

Rat-control experts were sent over from headquarters to assume the offensive against the gigantic rats. The rodents, heeding Mao's classic dictum on guerrilla warfare, retreated

as the enemy advanced and, when the rat-control experts departed, scurried back in force.

The embattled garrison requisitioned cats from the mainland. The cats appeared and then deserted. They dodged combat with the fierce rats and more prudently concentrated on stalking and devouring the rare birds that also inhabit the island.

Dogs were sent in to discourage the cats who were chasing the birds instead of the rats who were killing the chickens that laid the eggs that the soldiers had wanted for dinner.

The cats scampered up trees and bushes and the dogs were left with nothing to do but bark and fight with each other.

According to Li Hengquan, Nature's correspondent, the soldiers have requested the assistance of ecologists who can come in and untangle the order of battle.

Protesters Quelled During Bush Visit to Seoul

From Agency Dispatches

SEOUL — Hundreds of riot police broke up an anti-government demonstration Monday night outside a Seoul cathedral hours after Vice President Bush passed on praise from President Reagan to South Korean authorities.

Mr. Bush handed a letter to President Chun Doo Hwan earlier Monday from Mr. Reagan that commended the Seoul government for its steps it had taken toward national reconciliation.

The demonstration took place after a Mass for a priest arrested for alleged involvement in arson of a U.S. Cultural Center. It was attended by more than 2,000 persons crowded into the Roman Catholic Myongdong Cathedral.

At the Mass, Archbishop Yoon Kong Hi criticized the Korean government for detaining the priest, Chai, who was accused of sheltering suspects sought in connection with the

March 18 arson of the cultural center in Pusan.

"Father Choi did nothing but his duty," said Archbishop Yoon, one of the anti-government leaders who had met privately with Mr. Bush Monday morning.

Police Were Waiting

The demonstration began as the Mass ended. Hundreds of youths, some linked and singing "We Shall Overcome," surged out of the cathedral. Riot policemen, armed with clubs and waiting in lines outside the cathedral, quickly dispersed them.

In his letter to Mr. Chun, Mr. Reagan said: "I believe that the steps you have taken toward national reconciliation since you took office last year are most encouraging. I would sincerely hope that the restoration of stability in Korea would permit the continuation of that process in the future."

Mr. Chun was appointed by the

military in May, 1980. He later reinstated the constitution and held legislative elections. But the regime continues to arrest dissidents, and a group of religious leaders have accused it of repression in the name of anti-Communism.

Mr. Bush's visit here, part of a five-nation Asian and Pacific tour that started in Japan, was the highlight of ceremonies commemorating the centennial of U.S.-Korean diplomatic relations.

The vice president attended a breakfast hosted by Ambassador Richard L. Walker, had lunch with Mr. Chun and then addressed a special session of the National Assembly.

Mr. Bush told lawmakers that the opportunities for political pluralism are strong in South Korea and added the United States sees "political diversity as a source of strength, not of weakness."

He told the National Assembly

A Fragmented Opposition in India Is Trying to Re-establish Strength

By Michael T. Kaufman
New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — A month before key elections are to be held in four Indian states, the leaders of the fragmented opposition factions are fighting and feuding with each other in the hope of establishing advantageous coalitions.

With the ruling party of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi facing its own serious conflicts and internal tensions, the coming elections offer the opposition groupings their best opportunity for recovering some of the influence they held until their Janata Party alliance disintegrated three years ago. At the same time, the same rivalries and personality clashes that undermined Janata are still making real unity elusive if not impossible.

vote generating and fund-raising capabilities have been of great benefit.

What has been going on, essentially, is a political game in which the splintered opposition groups are seeking to establish nonbinding ties with erstwhile opponents. Charan Singh, for example, while hostile to the overtures made by the rebels to the centrist Janata faction, has made his own arrangements with the Bharatiya Janata Party, or National People's Party, which is the successor to the right wing of the Janata alliance. This group, led by Atal Bihari Vajpayee, is regarded by Mrs. Gandhi's political lieutenants as the best organized of the opposition parties.

L.K. Advani, the secretary-general of the Bharatiya Janata Party and a member of Parliament, was not as eager as Chandra Shekar for full-scale mergers with anyone. "There is no question of fusion of identities but only of coalition of interests," he said.

Mr. Advani had been disheartened by the expulsion from the Lok Dal, or Mass Party, of the three veteran politicians, especially the ouster of Devi Lal. Mr. Lal has a large following in the state of Haryana, where the most critical elections will be taking place. Before Mr. Lal's return to the fold Sunday, Mr. Advani had said that the split of the Lok Dal had favored Mrs. Gandhi, but that more pre-election maneuvering seemed likely.

The prospects of a three-cornered race rather than a head-to-head confrontation with a tactically unified opposition favors Mrs. Gandhi's party. Nonetheless, with grass-roots defections reported in the party organization of many states, the coming elections are already proving to be the severest political challenge to Mrs. Gandhi since she came back into power with a sweeping parliamentary majority two and a half years ago.

Common Sense

For example, Morarji R. Desai, the 86-year-old former Janata prime minister, said recently that he had been "stabbed in the back" by Charan Singh, the 80-year-old leader of an agrarian populist faction that had been a component of the Janata amalgam. Mr. Singh played his part in the discordant political figure by expelling three influential members of Parliament from his party after they advocated joining forces with other centrist offshoots of the Janata.

The three expelled men and their followers had defiantly attended a convention in Chandigarh, where they joined with delegates from other factions in agreeing to establish a common slate of candidates in the state elections. They voted, along with several hundred delegates, to wage their campaign "under a unified command with a common electoral strategy." Chandra Shekar, the president of the remnant of the old Janata Party, who convened the gathering, said that he believed a full merger of the participating elements into a single party could take place within three months.

Last Sunday night, however, Charan Singh reversed himself and reinstated the three rebels, whose

Number of Vietnam 'Boat People' Falls; Piracy Remains a Problem

By Colin Campbell
New York Times Service

SONGKHLA, Thailand — Vietnamese "boat people" have been arriving on the southern coast of Thailand in markedly smaller numbers this year than in the first three months of last year or the year before, according to a field officer for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees.

Seventy-six boats bearing 1,977 Vietnamese arrived on the southern coast of Thailand, between Chumphon and the Malaysian border, in the first three months of this year. In the same period of 1981, there were 5,935 arrivals and in the first three months of 1980, 5,672.

The proportion of boats attacked by Thai pirates has remained the same, according to preliminary statistics based on reports from UN receiving points for refugees up and down the coast.

Last year, four out of five such boats were said to have been attacked while at sea. Among those attacked, the "average" boat was attacked 3.5 times. Robbings and beatings continued unabated, and on 44 percent of the boats that were attacked in 1981, the women were raped.

A UN officer in Songkhla, the largest port in southern Thailand, said, "These statistics are holding for 1982."

Death Toll Rises to 34 In Fire at Italian Fair

ROME — The death toll in Sunday's fire at an antiques fair here rose to 34 Monday when a 68-year-old man died in a Rome hospital, the police said.

He was one of 30 injured persons rescued from the blaze and flown by helicopter to clinics in Rome and other central Italian cities. Eleven persons, including a young girl, were still in critical condition, the police said.

those, 133 are still missing. Some have been taken to isolated islands. Others, according to local accounts, have ended up in the brothels of Hat Yai, a busy tourist center a few miles west of Songkhla.

The Vietnamese boats that have been arriving since last October, when the flood of boat people began to ebb, have been smaller than earlier boats and have carried fewer people per boat than in 1980 and early 1981, when 300 or 400 refugees would often pack themselves into one vessel. A Vietnamese boat that arrived March 9, for example, was carrying 32 people.

The United States is expected to be the largest contributor to the international program designed to reinstate Thailand's anti-piracy patrols. Among the other donor nations are Australia, Norway, Switzerland, France and West Germany.

Brzezinski Says Nuclear Freeze Would Be 'Silly'

WASHINGTON — Zbigniew Brzezinski, the former national security adviser, has dismissed proposals to freeze U.S. and Soviet nuclear weapons as "pretty silly," and said supporters of the concept "subconsciously may be hankering for a good old conventional war."

He said Sunday on a television interview program, "Nuclear deterrence has worked. We have avoided war for 35 years."

While calls for a freeze may be prompted by concerns about the Reagan administration's attitude toward arms control, he said, they also reflect "nostalgia for a little bit of crisis and tension."

Mr. Brzezinski, who was security adviser under President Jimmy Carter, criticized the Reagan administration for the "de facto cancellation" of the MX missile program, saying: "An administration that has talked about a 'window of vulnerability' has itself terminated, in effect, the one strategic program which would have closed a window of vulnerability."

Hurricane Kills 12 in India

The Associated Press

NEW DELHI — Twelve persons were killed and 50 were injured Sunday night during a hurricane in northeastern India, the United News of India agency reported Monday.

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On Paying Attention to Other Peoples' Affairs

By Tony Smith

Onward in El Salvador

Four weeks of post-election sorting out in El Salvador have left the truly dubious hero of the right, Roberto D'Aubuisson, as president of the new constituent assembly, or legislature; his coalition won 36 of its 60 seats. The newly designated president of the government, Alvaro Magaña, who will serve until presidential elections next year, is different. A banker trained as an economist at the University of Chicago, he comes from one of El Salvador's "14 families" and early on embraced the need for change. He was chief of tax reform at the Organization of American States in the Alliance for Progress. An independent favored by the Christian Democrats, he is seen as a conciliator and pragmatist with excellent contacts among El Salvador's democratic opposition. His selection has angered the hard right.

The way Mr. Magaña was selected is important. His was one of three names on a list that the armed forces, intent on having the civilian politicians act in the progressive spirit of their 1979 coup, put before the political parties. U.S. diplomats had warned that U.S. support would hinge on the choice of a representative reformist government. A full deck of U.S. political figures seconded that motion, not least Jesse Helms, who sent an aide to tell the Salvadoran right not to look to the U.S. right for indulgence. It amounted to a substantial U.S. intervention. That is

awkward, but it was made necessary by the considerable investment that the United States has made in the future of El Salvador. The point is to do it well.

In the political phase that is opening now, the government and the more conservative assembly will likely differ on the reforms. Each may appeal to the United States. The Reagan administration will be under pressure to voice its private ideological and practical doubts about some of the reforms. But it cannot forget that maintaining political momentum, by supporting the reforms, must be the first priority.

Sharing that billing is the urgent need to stop the killing of civilians. Just the other day, peasants in one village reported that the army had killed 48 or more people. Of President Magaña's intent to halt this slaughter there can be no doubt. He will need all the help he can get to induce the military leadership and the armed right to throw their full weight against it. Will he get help from Mr. D'Aubuisson, a former officer known for his links to the unreconstructed oligarchy and its death squads? A supporter of D'Aubuisson now says, referring to plans in Washington to link aid to reforms and human rights, "It's just a complete bluff." He is wrong about that, and Mr. D'Aubuisson will make a terrible mistake not to understand as much.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Temples of Angkor

Out of the Cambodian jungle comes the good news that the great temples of Angkor survive. The ruin has been battered by gunfire, gnawed by looters and ensnared by vines, but after 12 years of civil war, aerial bombardment and invasions, it is essentially intact. A National Geographic team recently surveyed the site in the company of armed guides furnished by the regime that the Vietnamese have installed in Phnom Penh. This could be a prelude to still better news — agreement by all sides to proclaim Angkor a demilitarized zone.

The notion is not quixotic. The Geographic has been able to display in the main lobby of the United Nations an impressive selection of wall-size enlargements of the Angkor ruins. That required the consent of the deposed Khmer Rouge regime, which the United Nations (and the Reagan administration)

still treats as Cambodia's government. So all sides appear to be interested in saving this incomparable temple city, built by Khmer kings from the 9th to the 13th centuries.

Cambodia has suffered ghastly hardship in recent years; its politics have been poisoned by alien manipulations. The end of civil war, famine and Vietnamese occupation are not in sight. Saving Angkor will not save lives or feed the hungry. But perhaps these magical ruins could mark the beginning of a more humane cooperation, starting with an agreement to safeguard a site that is a national treasure and symbolic biography of its people. The project would require guards at the site to protect its carvings from looters, and workers to clear away engulfing vegetation. The rescuing of Angkor would in a real sense shrink the jungle that blights an ill-used land.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

After the Action on South Georgia

The landing on South Georgia takes the Falklands crisis into a new and potentially still more dangerous phase. But it is consistent with international law and with the British strategy of seeking to remove Argentine control by a proportionate response. It is still a response to aggression, not an aggressive act itself, so it comes within the definition of self-defense. Mediation by the United Nations is not the answer.

It should be clear by now that Argentina will respond only to pressure, not to persuasion. The United States ought now to be ready to impose economic sanctions.

—From The Times (London).

When the shooting starts in earnest, it develops a momentum of its own. Inexorably, henceforth, real power to shape events will slip away from Downing Street. So the odds are on a fight that will cost lives. Perhaps the fight itself, screwing pressure to the ultimate, will see Buenos Aires crack. But only perhaps. There are many options, but few, in mountainous seas, that do not carry the real risk of disaster and heavy loss of British life. We may be brilliantly successful. We may not even — to quote — acknowledge the possibility of failure. But if we [were to proceed] without once more attempting to set diplomatic objectives against the predestined loss of life, then we are fools, and historians will judge us harshly.

—From The Guardian (London).

In the first place, it had become clear that Mr. Haig's willingness to act as transmitter of messages and proposals between London and Buenos Aires, while greatly appreciated, was getting nowhere. Secondly, Britain, by using the task force for the purpose it had been sent out to achieve, is not signaling the end of negotiations for a peaceful solution. It is reinforcing them.

—From The Daily Telegraph (London).

The Tory government must now stand condemned before the entire world community. At no time did the United Nations Security Council give the government the right to retake the islands by force.

—From The Morning Star (London).

Reagan and Budget Compromise

Washington's battle [over] the federal budget can end in victory for the nation only if President Reagan shrugs off a small politi-

cal risk and takes the package Congress is offering. Negotiations on a budget with higher taxes and smaller cuts than the president wants have reached a flash point.

The political risk for the president is that he might be perceived as a follower rather than a leader if he abandons his own program for one fashioned in Congress. It is a very small risk. If the plan works and the economy moves onto a path of sustained growth, nobody will care where the plan originated. If the president lets the compromise slip away, everyone will remember all too clearly what went wrong.

—From The Los Angeles Times.

A Signal to Other Arab Countries

The return of Sinai to Egypt implements one of the chief provisions of the Camp David agreements and as such represents the culmination of a long peacemaking process. But in view of all the uncertainties, no one except the Egyptians can be entirely happy with it. In Israel, understandably, the mood ranges from sadness to skepticism. But the return of this territory ought to be a signal to other Arab countries that much more can be achieved by negotiation than by aggression. If the situation now remains stable in Sinai, it is also just possible that Israel itself might be encouraged to adopt a more flexible attitude toward its neighbors. For the time being, however, the area will remain a source of unrest, with a potential to disrupt the worldwide political situation.

—From The Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

On Mitterrand's Tokyo Visit

During his five-day visit, President Mitterrand spoke for a "new France," different from the France of perfumes and literature. At the same time, in talks with Prime Minister Suzuki and others, he skillfully made straightforward requests to Japan, while expressing high French expectations for Japan.

Although Japanese officials recognized acute differences in the foreign policies of each country, they failed to clearly explain Japan's understanding of nuclear arsenals, weapons marketing in the Third World, and relations with China and the superpowers. The least Japan could do is construct a systematic attitude over its national aspirations and interests, and then clearly state this to France and the rest of the world.

—From Asahi Shimbun (Tokyo).

PARIS — The Falkland Islands crisis reveals a major flaw in the policy of the Reagan administration toward the Third World. It demonstrates that the centerpiece of U.S. policy — an invitation to friends and clients to put aside parochial feuds and join a "strategic consensus" directed against Russia — has little hope of success.

Nor can U.S. interests in the developing world be dealt with simply by extending a warm hand to whomsoever would be a friend, while readying a Rapid Deployment Force for emergencies created by those who would not. What is lacking in American policy is a willingness to address problems internal to the Third World — territorial claims or regime changes — that can only serve Moscow's interest.

Argentina may be serious about destroying Marxism at home and leading a "peacekeeping" intervention in Central America, but Buenos Aires did not hesitate to undermine the U.S. grain embargo against the Soviet Union or to create serious strains within the Western alliance by starting a conflict with Britain, a close U.S. ally.

The Argentine initiative shows the strength of nationalist passion in the Third World, and the damage this can cause the Western alliance quite apart from Moscow's intentions. It points up the need for a political approach to problems throughout the Third World based on an understanding of local concerns that no amount of saber-rattling or talk about the Soviet Union can hope to address.

The lesson to be learned from Argentine nationalism is all the more pointed because this is a case where the irredentist claim is especially thin and the government making it especially fragile. Yet the depth of Argentine passion can scarcely be doubted.

The islands are not strategically important to Argentina; they are quite unlike what Gibraltar represents to Spain or Guantanamo to Cuba. Nor do they represent an obvious economic prize, as the Suez Canal did to Egypt or the Western Sahara does to Morocco. Nor is a segment of the national population located there, comparable to the Italians in Trieste or the Chinese in Taiwan. Nor can the islands be cited as a daily reminder of earlier humiliations, as India insisted about Goa or the Arabs say about the West Bank.

Nor can the degree of popular support within Argentina be explained by reference to a charismatic government. The president, Lt. Gen. Leopoldo Galtieri,

is not a latter-day Gamal Abdel Nasser. Yet labor leaders, civil rights activists and even terrorists take the stage to laud a government that has presided over a fearful decline of the economy, that appears to be on the verge of intervening militarily in Central America, and that only yesterday was arresting, and the day before killing, these very men and their friends.

There are examples aplenty of countries closing ranks across class and ethnic lines at moments of crisis. The singularity is the previous unpopularity of this regime and the transparency of its maneuver to curry popular favor. What

greater proof is needed of the depth of nationalism in the Third World? The lesson we may hope the United States draws from this unfortunate episode is the need to take nationalist passion in the Third World more seriously.

The Argentine claims are so tenuous, and the government making them so hollow, that it would have been difficult indeed to predict the eruption of this particular volcano. But in the Middle East, southern Africa, the Aegean and Central America, passions of equal depth and greater danger are too often lightly dismissed.

Undoubtedly, Soviet advances

in the Third World growing from Moscow's military power are worthy of concern and may have to be met by force. But Soviet military expansion may not be the most likely, the most difficult or the most serious challenge for Washington to consider.

Unless the United States is prepared to deal in a political manner with developing countries' complicated territorial disputes and with difficult strategies for internal reform, it cannot expect to be able to defuse many of the time bombs that are ticking away in the Third World. There, force is no answer. Indeed, no greater advantage may

be given to the Russians than embracing the notion that a reliance on force alone can succeed in the Third World — that these difficult political problems can safely be ignored. And without American statesmanship, the many tensions in the Western alliance may cause it to unravel from within, thereby directly contributing to the expansion of Soviet influence.

Tony Smith is associate professor of political science at Tufts University in Medford, Mass., and author of "The Pattern of Imperialism: The United States, Great Britain, and the Late-Industrializing World Since 1815." He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

An Italian Claim on American Statesmanship

By Enrico Jaccchia

ROME — The Falkland Islands crisis is the latest example of how challenges to Western security outside Europe can be perceived differently in Washington and in some European capitals.

Secretary Haig's airborne diplomacy over the Atlantic showed the importance that the United States attached to a peaceful solution, but also Washington's underlying concern lest the strategically placed islands fall in one way or another under Soviet influence.

How is this U.S. concern shared by the European allies? In Italy, public sympathy is divided between Britain, a fellow member of the EEC, and Argentina, where most of the citizenry is of Italian descent. The fundamental question of Western solidarity in response to a potential security threat has not been raised. It has hardly been perceived that the affair might challenge Western security.

There have been other instances in recent years of events outside the NATO area provoking quite different reactions in Italy and other European countries from those in the United States. Italians have been reluctant to recognize a security threat in the Gulf, or to take sides with Washington in the Arab-Israeli confrontation, or to acknowledge the importance that the United States attributes to stability in Central America.

A major test has still to come — the controversy over defense strategy in Europe that is now a core issue in Euro-Atlantic relations.

On a bright Sunday at the beginning of this month, 100,000 people converged on Comiso, a site selected in Sicily for the installation of

Cruise missiles. The peace marchers included thousands of "guests" from around Europe, and representatives of so-called resistance movements, including Palestinians, Turks and Ethiopians.

On Saturday, April 17, about 200,000 people demonstrated in Milan. Again, organization and much of the attendance was provided by the Communist Party, which helped with transportation from all parts of the peninsula.

The government does not seem too impressed. The non-Communist majority remains determined to honor NATO's 1979 decision on Euro-missiles. Still, the question is: Does NATO have a clear doc-

trine for the defense of Europe? Europeans are entitled to wonder. When former Defense Secretary Robert McNamara, who is respected and well-known in Europe, proposes with three other former American officials to renounce first use of nuclear weapons, the effect in Europe is formidable.

People may not grasp exactly what that would mean in terms of changing NATO's nuclear defense doctrine, but they understand the plain intent that nuclear weapons would not be used against a conventional attack by Warsaw Pact forces. But then why should the government in Rome insist — in the face of a dangerously growing

anti-nuclear campaign — on the installation of Cruise missiles?

If an eventual aggression is to be resisted with conventional forces only, would it not be sound to give up Cruise missiles and scrap the tactical nuclear weapons that are stored throughout the peninsula? The question is making the rounds.

Until now Italy has loyally fulfilled its NATO obligations. Consultations between Rome and Washington have led to cooperation in defense matters that go beyond the strict limits of the North Atlantic treaty. It has been said that, with Greek-Turkish relations almost at a breaking point, Italy is the pillar of the southern flank of the alliance. Care might be taken not to shake the pillar.

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Full Circle in Argentine Politics

By Mario del Carril

WASHINGTON — On the surface, Argentina has united to face the threat of a British invasion of the Malvinas, which most of the world calls the Falklands. But to secure that unity the country's ruling military junta has been forced to unleash those two forces — populist politics and economic nationalism — that have so often fueled Argentine political upheavals in the past.

This subtle but crucial shift in an ever-delicate political balance has been overlooked by most North Americans and Europeans. When the military announced that it had taken the islands from Britain by force, the junta's most

bitter enemies — labor leaders, Marxist intellectuals and exiled Montonero guerrillas — cheered. The popular reaction in Buenos Aires recalled the celebration after Argentina's 1978 soccer victory in the World Cup and the street demonstrations after the 1973 Peronist electoral victory, which put an end to six years of military rule. To the surprise of foreign observers, conservatives and businessmen joined the festivities, and the island takeover was even approved by some human rights activists.

The military flew an improbable group of people to the sweltering heat of the Malvinas, new Argentine governor, Gen. Mario Benjamín Menéndez. Standing at attention with the armed forces in Puerto Rivero (formerly Port Stanley) were Saul Ubaldini, a Peronist labor chieftain who had been arrested a few days earlier after a large and violent street demonstration against the government; Joseph Hirsch, head of Argentina's national association of manufacturers, and the Trotskyite anti-British historian, Jorge Alberto Ramos.

Little did it matter that, during the past few years, the Argentine armed forces had abducted and probably tortured and killed the "mo's" friends and students. There, under the gray, wet southern sky with its harsh Patagonian winds, all these enemies were playing together a historical role in the vindication of Argentina's claim to the islands. They were reliving the defeat of the two British invasions of Buenos Aires in 1806 and 1808, while hoping to avoid or defeat a third invasion in 1982.

In Argentina, national unity is a myth based on early 19th-century history as it is told in grade school primers. It is not grounded in a consensus on how to deal with the country's problems, which war with Britain can only multiply.

If war comes, the military will have to rely on the kind of popular support that can overcome a mother's grief, and this must be built on something more than historical romanticism. A ruling elite can commit a country to war, but without a real consensus it will not be able to fight that war.

Thus, the *Islas Malvinas* crisis signals the beginning of a realignment of political power in Argentina. Once again the military needs civilian support, as it did in 1945 after the Axis lost.

This reversal has been disguised by the fact that all Argentine political parties and social, cultural and economic organizations were quick to approve the takeover of the Malvinas. One reason for the quick approval was instinctive and simple patriotism; another was fear that the government would use its control of television and radio to brand critics, or those who remained silent, as anti-Argentine.

Then there is the ever-present search for political opportunities. Every politician and every economic and social group hopes to gain what is known in Buenos Aires as "political space."

To have political space means that the powers that be acknowledge your party or point of view as a valid one within the country's politics. Since 1976, the date of the last official coup, only the ruling military elite has had political space in Argentina.

What is novel and exciting about the Malvinas crisis is that for the first time in six years the armed forces asked civilians to provide political legitimacy for

their actions. Once they committed the country to a course that could lead to a terrible war, they asked openly, demagogically and persistently for popular support. It was granted, but that does not diminish the fact that they had to ask.

In their lucid moments, the generals must realize that they are bringing the country to the edge of an abyss, and that they must be held responsible for the disaster, nor do the politicians who are now beginning to criticize the takeover of the islands as ill-prepared and irresponsible.

Antonio Caffiero, a Peronist politician, came to Washington during the second week of the crisis to support the government's position. But he reportedly said, "If we're not consulted at the beginning, how can the government expect to avoid our criticism if things go wrong at the end?"

In Argentina the European boycott is making itself felt. The financial markets are refusing to help the country solve its credit problems. All this is forcing a reevaluation of the government's economic policy. The chances are increasing every day that the Argentine economy will become once again a closed and protected one.

Here, too, there is a paradox. Economy Minister Roberto Alemán, who for years has led the drive to make the country's economy more competitive and rational, is now leading the effort to place the economy on a war footing, which means making it efficient and protected while at the same time strengthening links with the Soviet Union. He, too, has been swept up in the nationalist tide and the force of circumstances.

Thus, what started out as history, as an urge to express patriotism by planting the flag on barren islands, will become reality in the form of populism and economic nationalism. We are coming around full circle to 1945: the beginning of Peronism, the political union of the army and the people.

The writer is Washington correspondent for the Buenos Aires Herald. He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

Letter

Nuclear Power

Regarding "Nuclear Power Plants and the Arms Debate" (HT, April 6): Harvey Wasserman and Norman Solomon make allegations that would take considerable space to refute. Without proof, they pile up dismissals many months of scientific effort by the State of Pennsylvania, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and others. If they feel they have valid evidence, I suggest they present it before a scientific symposium to see if it can withstand scrutiny. An excellent occasion might be the January, 1983, Health Physics Society symposium on "Epidemiology Applied to Health Physics." To be held in Albuquerque, N.M. Other possibilities would be other Health Physics Society meetings, or meetings of the Radiation Research Society.

Should they choose to avoid classical means of scientific debate, is theirs perhaps the radical chic motivation to cultivate one's reputation and promote one's book by promoting, in this instance, paranoia about ionizing radiation, making it the scapegoat for whatever ails the world?

A. JOHN AHLQUIST, Vienna.



A Specially Flawed Relationship

By Philip Geyelin

LONDON — Britain and Argentina are in conflict and the outcome is in doubt. But the Falkland Islands crisis has already told us something significant about the often-celebrated British-American "special relationship."

To the considerable degree that it rests on British political trends and public sentiment, rather than on the close and cozy ideological kinship between Ronald Reagan and Margaret Thatcher, its underpinnings are in a perilous state. This is all the more disquieting to American observers in London when they consider the potential for the Falklands affair to make the relationship immeasurably more precarious.

The evidence is everywhere that while the Thatcher government and responsible opposition party leaders may comprehend the imperatives for "evenhandedness" in the mediation efforts of the United States, the citizenry, by and large, does not. Even those public figures who now express an understanding of what the Haig shuttle was all about are unlikely to be charitable if the confrontation is resolved on terms that fall short of British popular expectations.

And the public's expectations, polls show, have been inflated beyond any reasonable prospect by the government's unyielding hard line at the start.

That is the nub of it, for the Thatcher government and for U.S.-British relations. Nobody in the thick of it sees any hope for a return to the conditions before the Argentine invasion of the Falklands. Any settlement will advance Argentina's interest in ultimate sovereignty at the expense of some

weakening of Britain's claim to and hold on the islands — and that is taking the bright side. A protracted standoff or shoot-out could be far more damaging.

In any event, while the Thatcher government would bear the brunt of any result that is perceived as unfair, big or small, you can be confident there will be no end of second-guessing of the American role. "Just about everybody is ready to blame us," says one American expert here.

That is what the Falklands crisis has laid bare: an all-too-easy disposition on the part of the British public to distrust the United States as ally or protector. This collapse of confidence had been there all along, but somehow was unrevealed to most Americans in the rosy glow of good feelings between the Reagan administration and the Thatcher government.

More than a year ago, Market Opinion Research International, one of Britain's leading pollsters, sampled views on whether "the future of Britain should rest mainly with the Commonwealth, the U.S., Europe or none of them."

The winner, with 33 percent, was "none," an outcome which Robert Worcester, head of MORI, attributes to the powerful attraction among today's Britons of what is called the "little England" view of Britain's world role.

The runner-up was Europe (27 percent), next came the Commonwealth (23 percent) and "don't know" (11 percent). Dead last was the United States, with 6 percent — not exactly a solid base for the sort of "special" British-American relationship that British and American leaders speak of in their after-dinner toasts.

Further to the point, a Gallup Poll for Newsweek magazine just before the Falklands invasion found that only a narrow plurality of those Britons sampled (46 percent to 44) had a favorable opinion of America. Britain's opinion of the United States was the lowest of five European allies, behind France (55), West Germany (73), Italy (63) and Belgium (49). The

sampling placed the British lowest among the five in their "confidence in the United States to deal wisely with world problems."

And still further, the latest MORI poll shows the Conservatives and the Labor Party narrowly ahead of the Alliance (an amalgam of the old Liberal Party and the new Social Democrats). This represents a steep drop for the Alliance from last year, with Labor moving up even with the Conservatives. Although an election is not likely soon whatever the Falklands outcome, the possibility of a Labor resurgence does set one to thinking about what it would mean. Labor's platform promises to de-nuclearize Britain, leave the Common Market and generally lighten Britain's NATO involvement.

None of these trends and tendencies might matter if the Falklands crisis were brought to a reasonably acceptable conclusion and Mrs. Thatcher could ride out a continuing economic storm. Even if her own party turned on her, her replacement could command a considerable Tory majority in Parliament for two more years.

But there is more than transitory anger in the attitudes toward America unleashed by the Falklands affair. The tide of British public opinion, if the analysts have it right, is not running in a way that bodes well for a smooth-working, let alone a "special" relationship of the sort that political leaders regularly invoke.

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April 27: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1907: Pageant of Massed Warships

NORFOLK — Under a perfect sky, on water just ruffled by a cool breeze, President Roosevelt, on the U.S. yacht Mayflower, reviewed the greatest assemblage of warships that ever gathered in American waters. There were in beautiful curved line 38 American ships and 12 foreigners, which, with scores of yachts and hundreds of other pleasure craft, made up a magnificent spectacle in Hampton Roads, where the battle of the Monitor and the Merrimack ushered in the new navies of the world. The opening of the Jamestown exposition, especially of the naval pageant, was given a distinct social tone by the large attendance of well-known people. Washington society deserted the capital for this occasion.

1932: Struggle of the Backward

MILAN — The struggle of the poorer peoples, the yellow, brown and black races, for a place in the economic sun is one of the chief factors underlying the present world depressions, declared Homer Brett, American consul here. He cited the Chinese and Japanese competition in the silk industry, the effect of the Hindu spinning and weaving upon the cotton milling trade and the ruin that African natives working for nothing and a half a day have brought to the cocoa and copper industries. In addition he singled out the destruction brought to sugar and rubber production by the laborious and frugal Javanese. He gave the principal reason for the crisis as governmental coddling of uneconomic industries.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor," and must include the writer's address and signature. Priority is given to letters that are brief and do not request anonymity. Letters may be abridged. We are unable to acknowledge all letters, but value the views of readers who submit them.

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Caffeine: Weaning the Body From Dependence on the Stimulant Drug

By Jane E. Brody
New York Times Staff

NEW YORK — Of three most popular nonprescription mood-altering drugs — alcohol, nicotine and caffeine — only alcohol and nicotine are universally recognized as potential health hazards. But as suspicious mood about the adverse health effects of caffeine, millions of people are trying to diminish or eliminate entirely their dependence on this artificial mental and physical stimulant.

The declining consumption of regular coffee, the steep rise in the proportion of decaffeinated coffee, the explosive growth of herbal teas and the recent introduction of ordinary tea stripped of caffeine are all testimony to millions of good intentions.

Yet many people find that they are unable to wean themselves completely from coffee and other sources of caffeine and its chemical relatives. Plagued by withdrawal symptoms that are quickly relieved by a dose of caffeine, they are soon back to their old habits.

Unpleasant Effects

Two factors are worth considering in evaluating the seriousness of your caffeine habit: Are you dependent on caffeine's stimulant effects to get you through your day, and is caffeine (or the beverage that contains it) causing undesirable effects on your mental or physical health?

Its effects are extremely variable. While one person may get jittery and nervous following one cup of brewed coffee, others can drink six, eight, even 10 cups a day without ill effect. Most people are able to consume up to 200 milligrams of caffeine a day, benefiting from the stimulation without apparent harm. In the United States, an estimated 20 to 30 percent of adults consume 500 to 600 milligrams of caffeine daily (two to three times the "therapeutic" dose).

and 10 percent take in more than 1,000 milligrams of caffeine a day. However, many people, some of whom consume as few as three cups of coffee a day (about 300 milligrams of caffeine), experience symptoms of "caffeineism," the name given to chronic caffeine intoxication.

The symptoms may include sleep disturbances, headache, tremulousness, jitteriness, anxiety, light-headedness, irritability, depression, rapid heartbeat, palpitations (skipped heartbeats), rapid breathing, diarrhea, stomach pains, heartburn, frequent urination and muscular tension.

Withdrawal Symptoms

The symptoms of caffeineism tend to develop gradually over a period of years and are often attributed to other causes. This often leads to incorrect treatment with drugs and other remedies, rather than attacking the problem directly. Taking Valium is not the appropriate long-term solution to caffeine-induced anxiety, nor should sleeping pills be used to eliminate caffeine-caused insomnia.

One way to test how addicted you are to caffeine is to try to stop using it for a day or two. Withdrawal symptoms are common. The first is usually a headache, which may develop as soon as 18 hours after the last dose of caffeine.

The headache typically begins with a sensation of fullness in the head and progresses to a painful throbbing that is made worse by bending over and by exercise. It is relieved by caffeine, including painkillers that contain caffeine, but not by plain aspirin.

Other withdrawal symptoms, some of which mimic the effects of caffeine intoxication, include drowsiness, inability to concentrate, disinclination to work, lethargy, excessive yawning, de-

pression, irritability, nervousness, runny nose and nausea. While the stimulant effects of caffeine are noted within minutes of its consumption, once you stop, it may take several days to clear all caffeine from your system.

Withdrawal symptoms can last longer than two weeks. The discomfort can often be avoided by tapering off caffeine slowly, rather than trying to quit cold turkey.

How to Cut Down

My husband was raised with a coffee cup as the natural extension of his right arm. He typically consumed eight or more cups of coffee a day. He was also a moody person, given to moments of irritability, anxiety and depression.

Putting two and two together, I decided to tamper with his caffeine intake. Without telling him, I began mixing decaffeinated coffee into the pot I brewed each morning, gradually (over a period of several months) increasing the proportion of decaffeinated until the pot contained only a third of its original amount of caffeine.

Only then did I tell my husband what I had done. His reply: "I never

noticed the difference." But I had, because after a few weeks, his episodes of irritability, anxiety and depression had all but disappeared.

Substitutes

Some studies have shown that inveterate coffee drinkers who switch to coffee made partly from decaffeinated tend to increase their total coffee consumption, but not to the level of caffeine formerly consumed.

If mixing regular coffee with decaffeinated doesn't appeal to you, you might try substituting instant coffee for the brewed kind or a weakly brewed tea for some of your regular cups of coffee. Though most teas have less caffeine than regular coffee, tea also contains a related chemical called theophylline, a less potent stimulant than caffeine.

Another alternative is to use a coffee that is blended with grain or chicory, which has much less caffeine than regular coffee. Or you can replace some of your cups of coffee with a drug-free herbal tea, hot water (with or without lemon or lime) or a grain-based low-calorie hot beverage.

If you can handle the extra calories, low-fat milk and fruit juices are nutritious alternatives to coffee. Chocolate milk and cocoa both contain small amounts of caffeine and a much larger amount of a related chemical, theobromine, a less potent stimulant than caffeine.

Though many of the carbonated soft drinks now sold are laced with caffeine, some are caffeine-free (among them 7-Up, Sprite, Fresca, Fanta orange, root beer, tonic waters and ginger ales), but they offer no nourishment except wet, sweet calories.

If you feel you must have that early-morning lift, try vigorous exercise, calisthenics or yoga-type exercises as a drug-free stimulant.

Decaffeinated coffee contains a very small amount of caffeine, plus some theobromine and theophylline. (All three chemicals are in a class called methyl xanthines, which have been implicated in a benign breast disorder called fibrocystic disease.)

Most commercially available decaffeinated coffees are treated with the solvent methylene chloride; though some questions have been raised about the safety of this chemical, most blends contain only about 2 parts per million of it, according to the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, which permits a maximum residue of 10 parts per million. More expensive steam-decaffeinated coffees can be obtained in many specialty shops.

Caffeine in Drugs

Once you have weaned yourself from caffeine, you're likely to find that an occasional lapse will have a tremendous effect, so keep the quantity small. Caffeine is a far more effective stimulant if it is used infrequently.

Many over-the-counter drugs and some prescription medications contain caffeine. Among them are stimulants, some cold and allergy

remedies, headache tablets, diuretics and diet pills.

Also inadvisable is an uninformal foray into the ever-expanding world of herbal teas. While many are perfectly safe, some contain potent drugs that could prove more hazardous than caffeine.

Ingredients to avoid include saffron bark, senna, burdock, juniper berries, shave grass (also called horsetail), buckhorn, dock, aloes, catnip, hydrangea, lobelia, jimsonweed, wormwood, pokeweed, licorice (in large amounts), ginseng, mandrake, snakeroot, St. John's wort, yohimbe, periwinkle, thorn apple, and the pits, bark and leaves of the following: apricot, bitter almond, cassava beans, cherry, choke cherry, peach, pear, apple or plum.

In addition, people with allergies should avoid teas made from the flower heads of chamomile, goldenrod, marigold and yarrow. Teas made from maté, passion flower or lavender and Mormon tea contain noncaffeine stimulants.

Ordinary teas and some herbal teas contain tannins, digestive tract irritants that may increase the risk of cancer. Adding milk to tea neutralizes the effect of tannins by blocking their absorption.

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Jorge Donn, Marcia Haydeé in "Wien, Wien, nur du allein."

A Béjart Potpourri

By David Stevens
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — "Wien, Wien, nur du allein," Maurice Béjart's latest large-scale dance spectacle, is a sprawling, phantasmagoric vision of an apocalypse, the end of an era for humanity, but with a message of rebirth and new hope at the end.

The work, created in Brussels recently by the Ballet of the 20th Century and now at the Théâtre Musical de Paris-Châtelet, draws on Vienna in several ways. The music is a potpourri assembled from 10 composers associated with the city, ranging from Haydn to Schoenberg and his school and touching several bases along the way, including Schubert songs, operetta and Strauss waltzes.

A Vision of Vienna

The atmosphere is Viennese too, but a vision of Vienna inspired by Karl Kraus' "Last Days of Man-Kind." Egon Schiele's morbid portraits, the slow collapse of everything from tonality to the Hapsburgs, and the attraction-repulsion of the city's twilight decadence. It is a reminder, too, that almost 20 years ago Béjart did an apocalyptic staging of "The Merry Widow" that sent Lehar's hairs looking for their lawyers.

There is no story line as such, nor is there any linear progression. Vienna in Maurice Béjart's set and costumes. A group of 14 young people — four groups of three and one pair — who have apparently survived a holocaust, are in an enclosed space that might be a half-destroyed bunker. The sudden shifts of music, interspersed by various aggressive sound effects, accompany what seems to be a succession of futile attempts at human contact — the conflicts in each too both sustain them and

prevent them from dissolving into something more satisfactory. Unfortunately, this structure is more apparent than diagrams in the program than from the patterns on the stage. The only trio whose relationship comes through clearly in visual terms is the one formed by Marcia Haydeé, Shoshanna Mink and Jorge Donn — an A-lover-B-who-loves-C-who-loves-A situation with elements of both Wedekind's (and Berg's) "Lulu" and Sartre's "Huis-Clos."

When the dramatic climax comes, it is of a violence suggestive of Lulu's terrible end, reinforced by the music of the final scene of Berg's opera. Out of the ashes of this old world rises a new one, in a radiant kitschy epilogue accompanied by "The Beautiful Blue Danube."

Historical Survey

Béjart's choreography is a kind of historical survey too, an encyclopedia of self-quotation interspersed with balletic jokes, such as the fleeing reference to Perrot's celebrated "Pas de Quatre." But there were some rich opportunities in many styles for some of the dancers, notably the final duo for Haydeé, in magnificent form while on recess from directorial duties in Stuttgart, and Donn and a solo of explosive classroom virtuosity for Marin Boeriu, set to Strauss' "Tritsch-Tratsch Polka," which served as an interlude linking the ballet's two parts.

Béjart's other major show on this Paris visit was "The Magic Flute," which turned out to be just that — not one of the choreographer's exercises in painting a mustache on the "Mona Lisa," but a damned paraphrase of Mozart's opera set to an untampered playback of a recording of the real thing. The choreography was never less than agreeable, with Mink and Donn as a handsome Pamina-Tamino pair, and there were some amusing touches — the three ladies fasten Papageno's feet together instead of fastening his mouth shut — but the dance had nothing to contribute to what Mozart and Schikaneder had already done. In short, an attractive and completely superfluous product.

Arts Agenda

LONDON — A new production of "Swan Lake" by John Field, designed by Carl Toms and with lighting by John E. Bond, will be a principal feature of London Festival Ballet's season of the London Coliseum from April 27 to May 29. The season will open with "Swan Lake," followed by the London premiere of "The Sleeping Beauty," "The Nutcracker," "The Swan," on a high bill with "Les Sylphides" and "The Sleeping Beauty," and of Trevor Wood's "Swan Lake," shown with "The Sleeping Beauty" and "The Nutcracker." After a series of performances of "Swan Lake," the season closes with the new "Swan Lake" from May 25 to 29.

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Nobel Prizes Are Boosted

The Associated Press

STOCKHOLM — The prize for the Nobel Awards this year has gone to 150,000 kronor (about \$25,000) to 1,150,000 kronor about \$190,000, the Swedish Nobel Foundation said.

According to its annual report, the foundation has been able to add to its assets, which include shares and real estate property at a current market value of 362 million kronor.

The Nobel Prizes began in 1901 and are funded from the proceeds of Swedish dynamite inventor Alfred Nobel's legacy. The prizes are awarded yearly on Dec. 10, the anniversary of Nobel's death, to promote progress in the fields of literature and science. There are five categories in Stockholm — medicine, chemistry, physics, literature and economics, a late addition instituted by the Central Bank of Sweden in 1968.

The Peace Prize is awarded yearly in Oslo by the Norwegian Parliament's Nobel Committee in accordance with Nobel's will.

Record Price for Koran

United Press International

LONDON — A private Lebanese collector paid a record price of £80,000 (about \$142,000) Monday for a manuscript of the Koran at Sotheby's. The large "Mamluk" Koran, written in Arabic in 1488 and dedicated to Sultan Qait Bay, was part of a sale of oriental manuscripts from the Hagop Kevorkian fund. The previous auction record for any Koran was £22,000.

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BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

AT&T to Register 10-Million Shares

NEW YORK — American Telephone & Telegraph said Monday that it plans to file a standing registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission for the issuing of as many as 10 million additional common shares.

AT&T noted that, under a temporary SEC rule, companies may file a "shelf registration" that allows them to sell securities at an unspecified later date without additional SEC clearance.

AT&T said it decided to participate in the new registration procedure as an additional way to raise equity. In the past the company has increased equity through a dividend reinvestment and stock-purchase plan, employee savings plans and through underwritten public stock offerings.

IH Moving on Loan Pact Changes

CHICAGO — More than a half of International Harvester's request to 193 creditors have agreed to liberalize two provisions of its recent \$4.1-billion loan restructuring agreement, so that IH will not default on the loans at the end of April, sources close to the company said Monday.

The maker of farm machinery is seeking unanimous creditor approval by Friday to amend an agreement that commits it to maintain a net worth of at least \$1 billion, the sources said. IH has also asked lenders to relax the required debt-to-equity ratio from a maximum of four at the end of each quarter to a ratio of roughly five, they said.

U.S. Paper Plans European Edition

NEW YORK — The Wall Street Journal will publish a new international edition in Europe starting early next year, the newspaper announced Monday. The English-language edition is expected to be edited and published in Brussels and in London, the Netherlands, and distributed in Europe and parts of the Middle East. Customers in those areas currently receive an air-mail edition.

Philippines to Assist Copper Mines

MANILA — The Philippine Central Bank is developing a financing assistance package to ensure that mining firms will not be forced to unload output or close during the current downturn in commodity prices, the bank's governor, Jaime Laya, said Monday.

He said most of the country's copper mines have been selling the metal for less than extraction cost, a situation that he called "morally wrong" as the resources being sold were non-renewable.

Ford U.K. Not Satisfied With Results

LONDON — Sam Toy, chairman of the Ford's British subsidiary, said Monday that a 0.26-percent fall in pre-tax profits last year from 1980 was "unsatisfactory" despite the current depressed conditions in the auto industry.

He said the country's largest private automaker with nearly 31 percent of the market was "not getting adequate returns from our manufacturing and trading operations.... [due to] low productivity." The effects of Ford's cost reduction program began to appear in 1981, he said, but more rapid progress is necessary.

IRI Planning 10-Billion Yen Bond

TOKYO — The Italian state holding company, Istituto per la Ricostruzione Industriale, has signed a contract to privately issue a 10-billion-yen Samurai bond, to be offered with a Japanese consortium, the Industrial Bank of Japan said Monday as lead manager.

The 12-year 8.5-percent bond is priced at 99.50 percent to yield 8.584 percent. It is the first yen-denominated bond issue by an Italian company, the bank said.

Fuller Buys Assets of Schering Unit

ST. PAUL, Minn. — H.B. Fuller, a maker of industrial adhesives, said Monday that it will purchase the assets of Schering's Isar-Rakoll Chemie group for an undisclosed amount. The assets include worldwide licensing agreements, manufacturing plants and equipment, product formulas and trade information.

The Munich-based Isar-Rakoll manufactures adhesives for the shoe, woodworking, furniture and auto industries with operations also in Austria, the Netherlands, Belgium, Spain, Portugal and Britain.

Strong Dollar Hurting IBM's Results

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — The president of International Business Machines, John Opel, said Monday that the adverse effect of foreign currency translation on quarterly results will not level off until after the second half if the strength of the dollar relative to foreign currencies remains constant throughout the year.

He told shareholders that if the dollar gets any stronger, comparisons with 1981 results could be depressed for the year. Foreign currency translation reduced revenue for 1981 by more than \$2 billion and net income by more than \$600 million, Mr. Opel said. IBM earned \$3.31 billion on revenues of \$29.1 billion in 1981.

GM's J-Car Campaign Hits Snags

DETROIT — General Motors' subcompact J-car, designed to compete with imports and boost slumping sales, are in a slump of their own.

Despite an estimated \$3 billion to \$5 billion in development costs, John Hemphill, executive vice-president of J.D. Power and Associates, an automotive market research company, said Sunday that the GM front-wheel drive cars are "a dismal failure."

Introduced in May, 1981, the J-car, the Chevrolet Cavalier, Pontiac 2000 and Cadillac Cimarron — have attained less than half of their expected sales of more than 417,000 for their first 11 months on the market.

The swollen inventories have sparked plant closings and added to the growing number of laid off GM autoworkers as the automaker's overall year-to-date sales are down 17.5 percent from the depressed level of a year ago.

Late on Market

GM's problems started as the J-car's introduction lagged far behind introductions by GM's domestic rivals, which are selling well. Then a \$50-million promotion sendoff brought customers to dealer showrooms before many cars were in stock.

As well, according to analysts, sales were hurt by the J-car's high price, poor market conditions and spotty performance.

The automaker "did not do the best job in the world introducing that car," said Donald McPherson, vice president and an executive in GM's North American car group. "In retrospect, we made several mistakes."

Among them, he said, was the company's attempt to market as do Japanese automakers, offering a "complete" car with features that usually are optional on domestic models.

"We used the approach [that] the public was ready, willing and waiting for a fully equipped car. That, by necessity, forced up the price," Mr. McPherson said.

Hefty Price Tag

The price tags ranged from \$6,996 for the Cavalier to \$12,131 for the Cimarron — at least \$1,000 more than industry observers expected.

With the depressed market, that strategy was not correct. We would have been better off taking the traditional approach of a base car that can be optioned up," Mr. McPherson said.

GM is now offering "basic" J-cars with options now, along with a more powerful engine, and has made other technical improve-

Pan Am Plan Is Seen Flying — in Short Run

By Agis Salpukas
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The big push that could determine its survival has begun at Pan American World Airways. A major ad campaign to lure people to its international destinations is in place, as are union concessions that should enable the airline to increase its operations by 12 to 15 percent without raising costs.

In addition, encouraging signs, such as lower fuel prices and an upturn in travel, have developed since C. Edward Acker, Pan Am's chairman and chief executive officer, adopted last autumn the strategy of trying to fly the airline out of its huge operating losses, which totaled \$364 million last year.

"In terms of fuel we're looking a lot better," said Mr. Acker, who came to Pan Am last September from Air Florida. Since Pan Am has one of the oldest fleets in the industry and has not ordered any of the new, more efficient planes, a continuing drop in fuel prices is important to its long-term health.

Mr. Acker acknowledged that the success of his strategy, which basically involves flying Pan Am's planes more hours rather than cutting back flights, depends on an increase in travel to Europe and the Pacific. Many airline analysts expect those markets to strengthen this summer and are somewhat optimistic about the carrier's immediate prospects.

"Trapped in a Mine"

But they are not as sanguine about the longer term. Anthony Low-Beer, an airline analyst with L.F. Rothschild, Unterberg, Towbin, said that even if Pan Am pulls through the short term he has doubts about the airline's long-term survivability.

"How does he raise the money for the new planes he needs?" Mr. Rothschild said.

He agreed with Mr. Acker that the alternative — cutting the size of the company to reduce overhead — is not feasible.

Slimming down, a course being pursued by such other struggling airlines as Eastern and TWA, would mean losing about \$1 million a day on an operating basis, will post a small operating profit this year, or at least break even.

For the short term, the strategy of increasing flying time without added cost is viewed as the right one by some analysts, even those who are skeptical that Pan Am will ultimately solve its problems. "It's the only way to go," Mr. Low-Beer of L.F. Rothschild said.

He hopes that Pan Am, which has been losing about \$1 million a day on an operating basis, will post a small operating profit this year, or at least break even.

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C. Edward Acker, chairman of Pan American World Airways.

Hongkong Land Buys Utility Stake

HONG KONG — Hongkong Land and other investors acquired 35 percent of Hongkong Electric (Holdings) Monday, setting off a rally on the local stock market.

Spokesmen for the buyers said the shares were bought for between 6.30 and 6.75 Hong Kong dollars apiece, giving the purchase a value of 1.4 billion to 1.5 billion dollars (\$240 million to \$257 million). The buyers said they will seek as much as 35 percent of Hongkong Electric.

The utility's shares, suspended from trading in the morning, shot up in the afternoon to around 6.60 dollars from Friday's close of 5.15 dollars, then slipped to end the day at 6.35 dollars.

Buoyed by the offer, other stock prices also surged Monday. The Hang Seng index gained 43.43 points to 1,279.27, and volume soared to 2.06 billion dollars from 256.6 million Friday.

Jardine, Fleming & Co., acting as agent for the offer, did not identify what interests aside from Hongkong Land were involved. Stockbrokerage sources, however, said the other participants could include Carrian Investments, a fast-growing Hong Kong-based conglomerate whose operations include property and tourism.

For Hongkong Land, whose earnings were squeezed last year by the weakening of the local property market, the move represents the second grab in five months for utility assets that promise steady revenues.

Last December, Hongkong Land and other investors acquired 35 percent of Hongkong Telephone for around 1.1 billion dollars. Hongkong Land, which is the colony's biggest private-sector landlord, later bought the shares of its partners and now holds the full 35-percent stake in the phone company.

The target of the latest bid, Hongkong Electric, provides power to Hong Kong Island and has become involved in property development through its ownership of prime land in the colony.

Hongkong Land and its partners also offered to buy more than 12 million Hongkong Electric warrants, representing about 20 percent of the company's issued warrants, for 9.40 dollars apiece.

Asked whether the community would oppose the idea of higher rates if that was proposed by another country, Mr. Ridley said, "That depends on the negotiating leeway of the commission, but what that leeway is I cannot of course say."

France Proposes Trade Rules

LUXEMBOURG (Reuters) — France asked its EEC partners to consider strengthening trade legislation to combat unfair competition from imports.

The French minister for European affairs, André Chenu, told reporters that the proposals would involve a closer statistical watch on imports and legislation to guard against unfair trade practices by foreign suppliers.

Mr. Chenu denied that the proposals would mean an increase in protectionism.

The decision was made at a meeting in Luxembourg, and the proposal will be put before the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development's Council, which is to meet in Paris to discuss the so-called consensus on government-backed export credits in meetings May 6 and 7.

The demands of the 10 EEC countries — to be taken to the Paris meeting by the EEC Commission — fall short of what is likely to be proposed by the United States.

The EEC proposal would reclassify the countries to put them in new loan-eligibility categories. The Americans, as well as some Common Market governments, want to see an actual increase in minimum interest rates under the export-credit agreement, but such move is likely to face stiff opposition within the 24-nation OECD.

The EEC Commission had suggested to the finance ministers that the European Community should also propose increasing minimum rates, but some countries, France in particular, were against raising interest charges out of concern that increases would damage export opportunities.

The commission thus has been told to seek a reclassification of certain countries based on "objective criteria."

Countries whose per capita income in 1979 averaged more than \$4,000 would automatically move into Category I, the "relatively rich" band. For the Soviet Union, East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Israel and Spain, as well as certain other "newly industrialized countries," five-year credits would be paid at an interest rate of 11.25 percent of the 11% rate for Category II — the "intermediate" level.

Countries in which per capita income was less than \$625 in 1978 would remain in the "relatively poor" category, for which the rate currently stands at 10%.

A position more in line with U.S. demands could still emerge from the meeting of OECD ministers. Nicholas Ridley, Britain's financial secretary to the Treasury, said Monday, "We would like to see an increase in the rates, but the commission is not going to propose any increase."

European Asian Bank

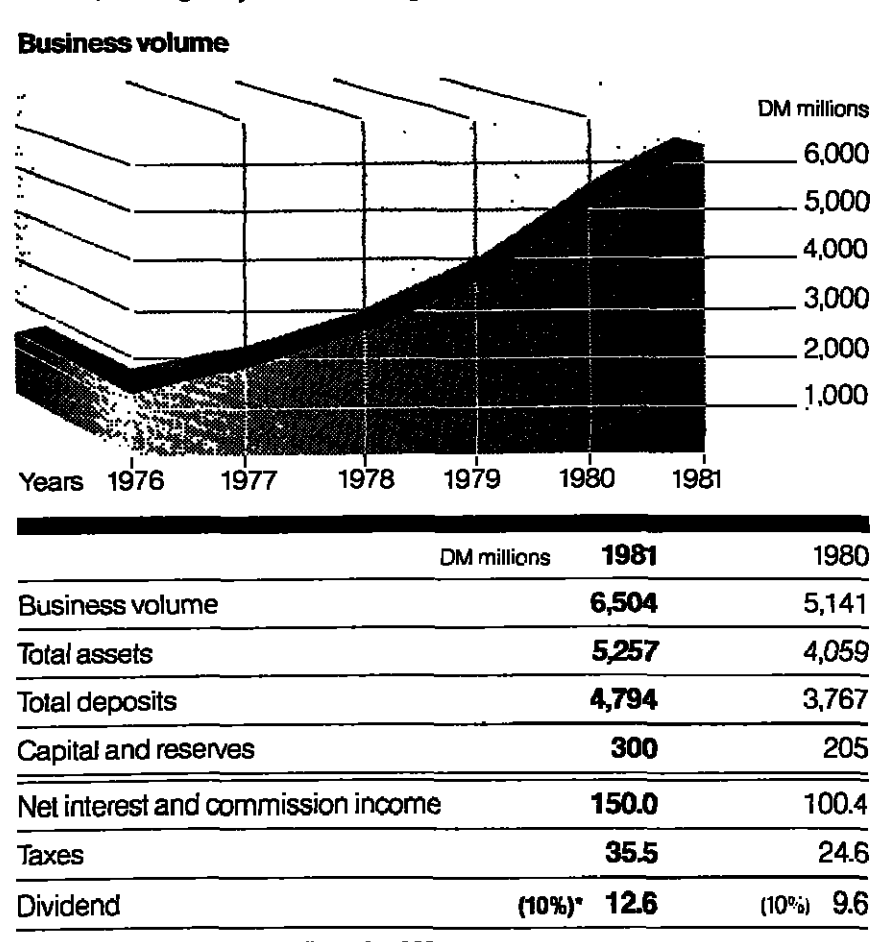
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1981 HIGHLIGHTS

During 1981, the Bank's tenth year of operations, the growth pattern established in previous years continued. Business volume increased by 27% to DM 6.5 billion. Total assets rose by 30% to DM 5.3 billion.

This expansion was led by a 45% increase in customer advances and bills discounted. Deposits from customers increased by DM 704 million or 54%. In line with this growth, shareholders' funds were increased in mid-year by DM 94.5 million bringing the total capital and published reserves to DM 299.6 million.

The branch network was further extended in 1981 with two new sub-branches in Hongkong. The Hamburg-based Bank now has a total of 20 outlets, strategically located throughout Asia.



DM millions

Business volume 1981 6,504 1980 5,141

Total assets 5,257 4,059

Total deposits 4,794 3,767

Capital and reserves 300 205

Net interest and commission income 150.0 100.4

Taxes 35.5 24.6

Dividend (10%)* 12.6 (10%)* 9.6

*Effective dividend incl. tax credit: 14.1% (1980: 13.7%)

European Asian Bank

The European bank for business in Asia

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for April 26 1982, excluding bank service charges.

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Y.	S.F.	S.P.	D.K.
Amsterdam	2.64	4.58	111.18	4.54	1.20	1.70	2.83	22.97
Bonn	4.74	7.95	187	7.28	3.41	17.00	22.83	5.915
Frankfurt	2.37	4.04	107	3.85	1.09	1.45	2.82	29.44
London (b)	1.763	—	4.218	10.918	2.28	4.07	29.46	34.955
Madrid	1.7185	2.715	26.28	21.75	87.54	23.72	40.44	102.90
New York	1.1185	1.778	4.212	10.915	2.278	4.06	29.46	34.955
Paris	4.17	11.925	266.78	—	4.724	23.14	12.825	31.68
Zurich	1.954	3.435	82.80	31.45	8.494	24.45	43.78	24.32
1 ECU	1.000	0.59	2.364	4.221	1.118	2.409	63.024	1.000
1 DEM	1.222	0.845	2.465	6.941	1.470	2.959	52.244	21.778

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Y.	S.F.	S.P.	D.K.
Amsterdam	2.64	4.58	111.18	4.54	1.20	1.70	2.83	22.97
Bonn	4.74	7.95	187	7.28	3.41	17.00	22.83	5.915
Frankfurt	2.37	4.04	107	3.85	1.09	1.45	2.82	29.44
London (b)	1.763	—	4.218	10.918	2.28	4.07	29.46	34.955
Madrid	1.7185	2.715	26.28	21.75	87.54	23.72	40.44	102.90
New York	1.1185	1.778	4.212	10.915	2.278	4.06	29.46	34.955
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D.M.	12.00	12.25
£ St.	15.75	16.50
F.Fr.	20.00	18.50

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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

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New York Times Service

Orders for March dropped 61.2 percent, to \$135.3 million, from \$349 million in March 1981, and fell 17.4 percent from February's level of \$163.8 million. So far this year, orders are down by 45 percent, according to the National Machine Tool Builders Association.

The association's report indicated that domestic companies were having a more difficult time than those abroad. March orders from abroad rose 43.2 percent to \$20.9 million from February, while domestic orders fell 23.3 percent to \$114.4 million. When compared with March, 1981, orders from abroad were off 51 percent, while domestic orders fell 62 percent.

Clayton R. Kopp, 22, 1999

High Low Close Chgs			Closing Prices, Apr. 23, 1982			High Low Close Chgs			High Low Close Chgs		
2000 AMCA Int'l	\$239A	18	1996 + 1/2	3097 Dow Jones	3154	16	- 1/4	4000 Oakwood	\$1131	1114	- 1/4
1150 A&P Price	\$239A	18	1996 + 1/2	3098 Driv L.A.	3154	16	- 1/4	4001 Oshkosh	\$1131	1114	- 1/4
2000 American	\$239A	18	1996 + 1/2	3099 Elcomark X	3154	16	- 1/4	4002 Pampers	\$1131	1114	- 1/4
2000 A&P Int'l	\$239A	18	1996 + 1/2	3100 Elcomark X	3154	16	- 1/4	4003 Pampers	\$1131	1114	- 1/4
1150 A&P Int'l	\$239A	18	1996 + 1/2	3101 Elcomark X	3154	16	- 1/4	4004 Pampers	\$1131	1114	- 1/4
2000 Algonquin St	\$239A	18	1996 + 1/2	3102 Elcomark X	3154	16	- 1/4	4005 Pampers	\$1131	1114	- 1/4
1150 Andromeda	\$239A	18	1996 + 1/2	3103 Elcomark X	3154	16	- 1/4	4006 Pampers	\$1131	1114	- 1/4
2000 Argus C	\$239A	18	1996 + 1/2	3104 Elcomark X	3154	16	- 1/4	4007 Pampers	\$1131	1114	- 1/4
1150 Argus C	\$239A	18	1996 + 1/2	3105 Elcomark X	3154	16	- 1/4	4008 Pampers	\$1131	1114	- 1/4
2000 Argus C	\$239A	18	1996 + 1/2	3106 Elcomark X	3154	16	- 1/4	4009 Pampers	\$1131	1114	- 1/4
1150 Argus C	\$239A	18	1996 + 1/2	3107 Elcomark X	3154	16	- 1/4	4010 Pampers	\$1131	1114	- 1/4
2000 Argus C	\$239A	18	1996 + 1/2	3108 Elcomark X	3154	16	- 1/4	4011 Pampers	\$1131	1114	- 1/4
1150 Argus C	\$239A	18	1996 + 1/2	3109 Elcomark X	3154	16	- 1/4	4012 Pampers	\$1131	1114	- 1/4
2000 Argus C	\$239A	18	1996 + 1/2	3110 Elcomark X	3154	16	- 1/4	4013 Pampers	\$1131	1114	- 1/4
1150 Argus C	\$239A	18	1996 + 1/2	3111 Elcomark X	3154	16	- 1/4	4014 Pampers	\$1131	1114	- 1/4
2000 Argus C	\$239A	18	1996 + 1/2	3112 Elcomark X	3154	16	- 1/4	4015 Pampers	\$1131	1114	- 1/4
1150 Argus C	\$239A	18	1996 + 1/2	3113 Elcomark X	3154	16	- 1/4	4016 Pampers	\$1131	1114	- 1/4
2000 Argus C	\$239A	18	1996 + 1/2	3114 Elcomark X	3154	16	- 1/4	4017 Pampers	\$1131	1114	- 1/4
1150 Argus C	\$239A	18	1996 + 1/2	3115 Elcomark X	3154	16	- 1/4	4018 Pampers	\$1131	1114	- 1/4
2000 Argus C	\$239A	18	1996 + 1/2	3116 Elcomark X	3154	16	- 1/4	4019 Pampers	\$1131	1114	- 1/4
1150 Argus C	\$239A	18	1996 + 1/2	3117 Elcomark X	3154	16	- 1/4	4020 Pampers	\$1131	1114	- 1/4
2000 Argus C	\$239A	18	1996 + 1/2	3118 Elcomark X	3154	16	- 1/4	4021 Pampers	\$1131	1114	- 1/4
1150 Argus C	\$239A	18	1996 + 1/2	3119 Elcomark X	3154	16	- 1/4	4022 Pampers	\$1131	1114	- 1/4
2000 Argus C	\$239A	18	1996 + 1/2	3120 Elcomark X	3154	16	- 1/4	4023 Pampers	\$1131	1114	- 1/4
1150 Argus C	\$239A	18	1996 + 1/2	3121 Elcomark X	3154	16	- 1/4	4024 Pampers	\$1131	1114	- 1/4
2000 Argus C	\$239A	18	1996 + 1/2	3122 Elcomark X	3154	16	- 1/4	4025 Pampers	\$1131	1114	- 1/4
1150 Argus C	\$239A	18	1996 + 1/2	3123 Elcomark X	3154	16	- 1/4	4026 Pampers	\$1131	1114	- 1/4
2000 Argus C	\$239A	18	1996 + 1/2	3124 Elcomark X	3154	16	- 1/4	4027 Pampers	\$1131	1114	- 1/4
1150 Argus C	\$239A	18	1996 + 1/2	3125 Elcomark X	3154	16	- 1/4	4028 Pampers	\$1131	1114	- 1/4
2000 Argus C	\$239A	18	1996 + 1/2	3126 Elcomark X	3154	16	- 1/4	4029 Pampers	\$1131	1114	- 1/4
1150 Argus C	\$239A	18	1996 + 1/2	3127 Elcomark X	3154	16	- 1/4	4030 Pampers	\$1131	1114	- 1/4
2000 Argus C	\$239A	18	1996 + 1/2	3128 Elcomark X	3154	16	- 1/4	4031 Pampers	\$1131	1114	- 1/4
1150 Argus C	\$239A	18	1996 + 1/2	3129 Elcomark X	3154	16	- 1/4	4032 Pampers	\$1131	1114	- 1/4
2000 Argus C	\$239A	18	1996 + 1/2	3130 Elcomark X	3154	16	- 1/4	4033 Pampers	\$1131	1114	- 1/4
1150 Argus C	\$239A	18	1996 + 1/2	3131 Elcomark X	3154	16	- 1/4	4034 Pampers	\$1131	1114	- 1/4
2000 Argus C	\$239A	18	1996 + 1/2	3132 Elcomark X	3154	16	- 1/4	4035 Pampers	\$1131	1114	- 1/4
1150 Argus C	\$239A	18	1996 + 1/2	3133 Elcomark X	3154	16	- 1/4	4036 Pampers	\$1131	1114	- 1/4
2000 Argus C	\$239A	18	1996 + 1/2	3134 Elcomark X	3154	16	- 1/4	4037 Pampers	\$1131	1114	- 1/4
1150 Argus C	\$239A	18	1996 + 1/2	3135 Elcomark X	3154	16	- 1/4	4038 Pampers	\$1131	1114	- 1/4
2000 Argus C	\$239A	18	1996 + 1/2	3136 Elcomark X	3154	16	- 1/4	4039 Pampers	\$1131	1114	- 1/4
1150 Argus C	\$239A	18	1996 + 1/2	3137 Elcomark X	3154	16	- 1/4	4040 Pampers	\$1131	1114	- 1/4
2000 Argus C	\$239A	18	1996 + 1/2	3138 Elcomark X	3154	16	- 1/4	4041 Pampers	\$1131	1114	- 1/4
1150 Argus C	\$239A	18	1996 + 1/2	3139 Elcomark X	3154	16	- 1/4	4042 Pampers	\$1131	1114	- 1/4
2000 Argus C	\$239A	18	1996 + 1/2	3140 Elcomark X	3154	16	- 1/4	4043 Pampers	\$1131	1114	- 1/4
1150 Argus C	\$239A	18	1996 + 1/2	3141 Elcomark X	3154	16	- 1/4	4044 Pampers	\$1131	1114	- 1/4
2000 Argus C	\$239A	18	1996 + 1/2	3142 Elcomark X	3154	16	- 1/4	4045 Pampers	\$1131	1114	- 1/4
1150 Argus C	\$239A	18	1996 + 1/2	3143 Elcomark X	3154	16	- 1/4	4046 Pampers	\$1131	1114	- 1/4
2000 Argus C	\$239A	18	1996 + 1/2	3144 Elcomark X	3154	16	- 1/4	4047 Pampers	\$1131	1114	- 1/4
1150 Argus C	\$239A	18	1996 + 1/2	3145 Elcomark X	3154	16	- 1/4	4048 Pampers	\$1131	1114	- 1/4
2000 Argus C	\$239A	18	1996 + 1/2	3146 Elcomark X	3154	16	- 1/4	4049 Pampers	\$1131	1114	- 1/4
1150 Argus C	\$239A	18	1996 + 1/2	3147 Elcomark X	3154	16	- 1/4	4050 Pampers	\$1131	1114	- 1/4
2000 Argus C	\$239A	18	1996 + 1/2	3148 Elcomark X	3154	16	- 1/4	4051 Pampers	\$1131	1114	- 1/4
1150 Argus C	\$239A	18	1996 + 1/2	3149 Elcomark X	3154	16	- 1/4	4052 Pampers	\$1131	1114	- 1/4
2000 Argus C	\$239A	18	1996 + 1/2	3150 Elcomark X	3154	16	- 1/4	4053 Pampers	\$1131	1114	- 1/4
1150 Argus C	\$239A	18	1996 + 1/2	3151 Elcomark X	3154	16	- 1/4	4054 Pampers	\$1131	1114	- 1/4
2000 Argus C	\$239A	18	1996 + 1/2	3152 Elcomark X	3154	16	- 1/4	4055 Pampers	\$1131	1114	- 1/4
1150 Argus C	\$239A	18	1996 + 1/2	3153 Elcomark X	3154	16	- 1/4	4056 Pampers	\$1131	1114	- 1/4
2000 Argus C	\$239A	18	1996 + 1/2	3154 Elcomark X	3154	16	- 1/4	4057 Pampers	\$1131	1114	- 1/4
1150 Argus C	\$239A	18	1996 + 1/2	3155 Elcomark X	3154	16	- 1/4	4058 Pampers	\$1131	1114	- 1/4
2000 Argus C	\$239A	18	1996 + 1/2	3156 Elcomark X	3154	16	- 1/4	4059 Pampers	\$1131	1114	- 1/4
1150 Argus C	\$239A	18	1996 + 1/2	3157 Elcomark X	3154	16	- 1/4	4060 Pampers	\$1131	1114	- 1/4
2000 Argus C	\$239A	18	1996 + 1/2	3158 Elcomark X	3154	16	- 1/4	4061 Pampers	\$1131	1114	- 1/4
1150 Argus C	\$239A	18	1996 + 1/2	3159 Elcomark X	3154	16	- 1/4	4062 Pampers	\$1131	1114	- 1/4
2000 Argus C	\$239A	18	1996 + 1/2	3160 Elcomark X	3154	16	- 1/4	4063 Pampers	\$1131	1114	- 1/4
1150 Argus C	\$239A	18	1996 + 1/2	3161 Elcomark X	3154	16	- 1/4	4064 Pampers	\$1131	1114	- 1/4
2000 Argus C	\$239A	18	1996 + 1/2	3162 Elcomark X	3154	16	- 1/4	4065 Pampers	\$1131	1114	- 1/4
1150 Argus C	\$239A	18	1996 + 1/2	3163 Elcomark X	3154	16	- 1/4	4066 Pampers	\$1131	1114	- 1/4
2000 Argus C	\$239A	18	1996 + 1/2	3164 Elcomark X	3154	16	- 1/4	4067 Pampers	\$1131	1114	- 1/4
1150 Argus C	\$239A	18	1996 + 1/2	3165 Elcomark X	3154	16	- 1/4	4068 Pampers	\$1131	1114	- 1/4
2000 Argus C	\$239A	18	1996 + 1/2	3166 Elcomark X	3154	16	- 1/4	4069 Pampers	\$1131	1114	- 1/4
1150 Argus C	\$239A	18	1996 + 1/2	3167 Elcomark X	3154	16	- 1/4	4070 Pampers	\$1131	1114	- 1/4
2000 Argus C	\$239A	18	1996 + 1/2	3168 Elcomark X	3154	16	- 1/4	4071 Pampers	\$1131	1114	- 1/4
1150 Argus C	\$239A	18	1996 + 1/2	3169 Elcomark X	3154	16	- 1/4	4072 Pampers	\$1131	1114	- 1/4
2000 Argus C	\$239A	18	1996 + 1/2	3170 Elcomark X	3154	16	- 1/4	4073 Pampers	\$1131	1114	- 1/4
1150 Argus C	\$239A	18	1996 + 1/2	3171 Elcomark X	3154	16	- 1/4	4074 Pampers	\$1131	1114	- 1/4
2000 Argus C	\$239A	18	1996 + 1/2	3172 Elcomark X	3154	16	- 1/4	4075 Pampers	\$1131	1114	- 1/4
1150 Argus C	\$239A	18	1996 + 1/2	3173 Elcomark X	3154	16	- 1/4	4076 Pampers	\$1131	1114	- 1/4
2000 Argus C	\$239A	18	1996 + 1/2	3174 Elcomark X	3154	16	- 1/4	4077 Pampers	\$1131	1114	- 1/4
1150 Argus C	\$239A	18	1996 + 1/2	3175 Elcomark X	3154	16	- 1/4	4078 Pampers	\$1131	1114	- 1/4
2000 Argus C	\$239A	18	1996 + 1/2	3176 Elcomark X	3154	16	- 1/4	4079 Pampers	\$1131	1114	- 1/4
1150 Argus C	\$239A	18	1996 + 1/2	3177 Elcomark X	3154	16	- 1/4	4080 Pampers	\$1131	1114	- 1/4
2000 Argus C	\$239A	18	1996 + 1/2	3178 Elcomark X	3154	16	- 1/4	4081 Pampers	\$1131	1114	- 1/4
1150 Argus C	\$239A	18	1996 + 1/2	3179 Elcomark X	3154	16	- 1/4	4082 Pampers	\$1131	1114	- 1/4
2000 Argus C	\$239A	18	1996 + 1/2	3180 Elcomark X	3154	16	- 1/4	4083 Pampers	\$1131	1114	- 1/4
1150 Argus C	\$239A	18	1996 + 1/2	3181 Elcomark X	3154	16	- 1/4	4084 Pampers	\$1131	1114	- 1/4
2000 Argus C	\$239A	18	1996 + 1/2	3182 Elcomark X	3154	16	- 1/4	4085 Pampers	\$1131	1114	- 1/4
1150 Argus C	\$239A	18	1996 + 1/2	3183 Elcomark X	3154	16	- 1/4	4086 Pampers	\$1131	1114	- 1/4
2000 Argus C	\$239A	18	1996 + 1/2	3184 Elcomark X	3154	16	- 1/4	4087 Pampers	\$1131	1114	- 1/4
1150 Argus C	\$239A	18	1996 + 1/2	3185 Elcomark X	3154	16	- 1/4	4088 Pampers	\$1131	1114	- 1/4
2000 Argus C	\$239A	18	1996 + 1/2	3186 Elcomark X	3154	16	- 1/4	4089 Pampers	\$1131	1114	- 1/4
1150 Argus C	\$239A	18	1996 + 1/2	3187 Elcomark X	3154	16	- 1/4	4090 Pampers	\$1131	1114	- 1/4
2000 Argus C	\$239A	18	1996 + 1/2	3188 Elcomark X	3154	16	- 1/4	4091 Pampers	\$1131	1114	- 1/4
1150 Argus C	\$239A	18	1996 + 1/2	3189 Elcomark X	3154	16	- 1/4	4092 Pampers	\$1131	1114	- 1/4
2000 Argus C	\$239A	18	1996 + 1/2	3190 Elcomark X	3154	16	- 1/4	4093 Pampers	\$1131	1114	- 1/4
1150 Argus C	\$239A	18	1996 + 1/2	3191 Elcomark X	3154	16	- 1/4	4094 Pampers	\$1131	1114	- 1/4
2000 Argus C	\$239A	18	1996 + 1/2	3192 Elcomark X	3154	16	- 1/4	4095 Pampers	\$1131	1114	- 1/4
1150 Argus C	\$239A	18	1996 + 1/2	3193 Elcomark X	3154	16	- 1/4	4096 Pampers	\$1131	1114	- 1/4
2000 Argus C	\$239A	18	1996 + 1/2	3194 Elcomark X	3154</						

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Afghanistan (air).....	\$ 330.00	165.00	92.00	Lithuania (air).....	\$ 248.00	124.00	69.00
Africa, ex-F. comm. (air).....	\$ 230.00	115.00	63.00	Luxembourg.....	L.Fr.	5,400.00	2,700.00
Africa, others (air).....	\$ 330.00	165.00	92.00	Malagasy (air).....	\$ 330.00	165.00	92.00
Algeria (air).....	\$ 115.00	57.50	31.25	Mali (air).....	\$ 230.00	115.00	63.00
Algeria (air).....	\$ 2,700.00	1,350.00	736.00	Mexico (air).....	\$ 330.00	165.00	92.00
Algeria (air).....	\$ 5,400.00	2,700.00	1,500.00	Morocco (air).....	\$ 230.00	115.00	63.00
Algeria (air).....	\$ 230.00	115.00	63.00	Netherlands.....	Fl.	406.00	203.00
Algeria (air).....	\$ 330.00	165.00	92.00	Netherlands (air).....	N.L.G.	405.00	202.50
Algeria (air).....	\$ 115.00	57.50	31.25	Netherlands (air).....	N.L.G.	63.00	31.50
Algeria (air).....	\$ 230.00	115.00	63.00	Poland (air).....	\$ 230.00	115.00	63.00
Algeria (air).....	\$ 990.00	495.00	270.00	Polynesia, French (air).....	\$ 230.00	124.00	69.00
Algeria (air).....	\$ 248.00	124.00	69.00	Portugal (air).....	Esc.	7,200.00	3,600.00
Algeria (air).....	\$ 165.00	82.50	46.25	Romania (air).....	\$ 230.00	115.00	63.00
Algeria (air).....	\$ 810.00	405.00	225.00	Saudi Arabia (air).....	\$ 248.00	124.00	69.00
Algeria (air).....	\$ 720.00	360.00	198.00	South America (air).....	\$ 330.00	165.00	92.00
Algeria (air).....	\$ 360.00	180.00	100.00	Spain (air).....	Pes.	12,600.00	6,300.00
Algeria (air).....	\$ 540.00	270.00	150.00	Sweden (air).....	\$ 330.00	165.00	92.00
Algeria (air).....	\$ 720.00	360.00	198.00	Switzerland.....	S.Fr.	1,980.00	990.00
Algeria (air).....	\$ 230.00	115.00	63.00	Switzerland (air).....	\$ 230.00	115.00	63.00
Algeria (air).....	\$ 248.00	124.00	69.00	Turkey (air).....	\$ 230.00	115.00	63.00
Algeria (air).....	\$ 248.00	124.00	69.00	U.A.E. (air).....	\$ 330.00	165.00	92.00
Algeria (air).....	\$ 230.00	115.00	63.00	U.S.S.R. (air).....	\$ 230.00	115.00	63.00
Algeria (air).....	\$ 72.00	36.00	19.80	U.S.S.R. (air).....	\$ 230.00	115.00	63.00
Algeria (air).....	\$ 248.00	124.00	69.00	Yugoslavia (air).....	\$ 230.00	115.00	63.00
Algeria (air).....	\$ 144,000.00	72,000.00	39,600.00	Zaire (air).....	\$ 330.00	165.00	92.00
Algeria (air).....	\$ 330.00	165.00	92.00	Other Eur. Countr. (air).....	\$ 230.00	115.00	63.00

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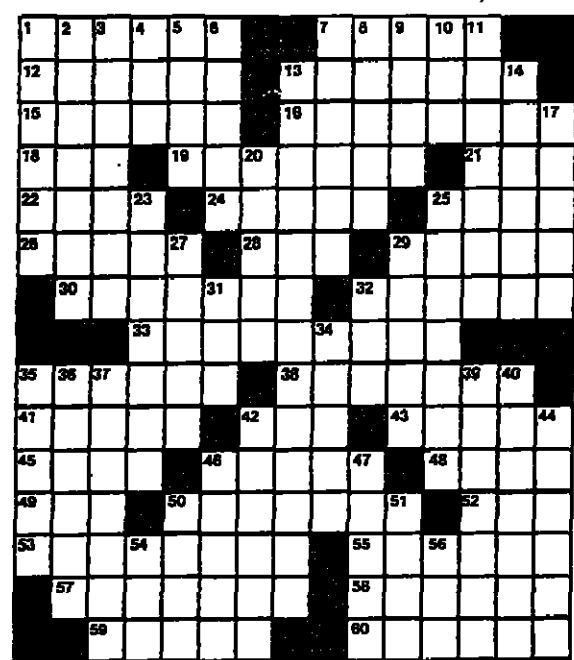
(Continued from Page 15)

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FOR MORE
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CROSSWORD

Edited by Eugene T. Malaska



ACROSS

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WEATHER

	H	C	F	L	H	C	F	L			
ALABAMA	64	58	15	9	CLOUDY	LOS ANGELES	72	62	14	57	Fair
ALASKA	17	63	45	1	CLOUDY	MADRID	14	7	4	7	Cloudy
ARIZONA	64	59	10	10	Cloudy	MANNING	20	11	1	11	Foggy
ARKANSAS	59	54	9	10	CLOUDY	MEXICO CITY	81	65	13	81	Foggy
CALIFORNIA	64	59	6	12	CLOUDY	MIAMI	82	62	23	73	Stormy
COLORADO	59	54	10	12	CLOUDY	MILAN	65	62	4	62	Fair
CONNECTICUT	64	59	10	12	CLOUDY	MONTREAL	73	63	8	64	Fair
DELAWARE	64	59	12	13	Rain	MOSCOW	51	52	5	41	Cloudy
FLORIDA	64	59	4	17	Overcast	MUNICH	70	59	10	59	Overcast
GEORGIA	64	59	14	16	Overcast	NAIROBI	77	57	15	59	Cloudy
ILLINOIS	21	70	18	30	Rain	NASSAU	77	57	21	72	Cloudy
INDIANA	11	57	41	1	Rain	NEW DELHI	77	57	21	72	Cloudy
IOWA	59	53	3	37	Cloudy	NEW YORK	77	64	11	73	Rain
KANSAS	59	53	8	46	Cloudy	NICE	77	66	10	73	Rain
KENTUCKY	59	53	14	23	Cloudy	OSLO	77	66	10	73	Rain
LABOR	20	86	14	57	Fair	PARIS	77	66	11	73	Overcast
LOUISIANA	64	59	14	57	Foggy	PEKING	77	66	13	74	Fair
MAINE	64	59	14	57	Foggy	PRAGUE	8	46	4	79	Rain
MARYLAND	64	59	14	57	Foggy	REYKJAVIK	6	43	5	61	Rain
MASSACHUSETTS	9	48	-1	30	CLOUDY	RIO DE JANEIRO	77	77	20	68	Fair
MICHIGAN	57	45	45	1	Fair	ROME	18	64	8	64	Cloudy
MINNESOTA	57	45	45	1	Fair	SAO PAULO	77	66	13	74	Foggy
MISSISSIPPI	58	44	14	57	Fair	SEOUL	77	67	15	79	Rain
MISSOURI	54	37	26	34	Cloudy	SHANGHAI	17	61	16	61	Rain
MONTANA	57	45	45	1	Fair	SINGAPORE	77	66	13	74	Foggy
NEBRASKA	50	30	30	36	Fair	STOCKHOLM	7	45	4	63	Overcast
NEVADA	50	30	37	Overcast	SYDNEY	24	75	16	61	Fair	
NEW HAMPSHIRE	50	30	37	Overcast	TAIPEI	24	75	16	61	Fair	
NEW JERSEY	50	30	37	Overcast	TOKYO	23	75	16	61	Fair	
NEW MEXICO	50	30	37	Overcast	TORONTO	23	75	16	61	Fair	
NEW YORK	50	30	37	Overcast	TUNIS	17	63	9	46	Cloudy	
NORTH CAROLINA	50	30	37	Overcast	VIENNA	7	45	4	63	Fair	
NORTH DAKOTA	50	30	37	Overcast	WASHINGTON	7	45	8	46	Overcast	
OHIO	50	30	37	Overcast	WARSAW	7	45	8	46	Overcast	
OKLAHOMA	50	30	37	Overcast	WASHINGTON	7	45	8	46	Overcast	
OREGON	50	30	37	Overcast	ZURICH	13	55	0	32	Foggy	
PENNSYLVANIA	50	30	37	Overcast							
PUERTO RICO	50	30	37	Overcast							
RHODE ISLAND	50	30	37	Overcast							
SOUTH CAROLINA	50	30	37	Overcast							
SOUTH DAKOTA	50	30	37	Overcast							
TENNESSEE	50	30	37	Overcast							
TEXAS	50	30	37	Overcast							
UTAH	50	30	37	Overcast							
VIRGINIA	50	30	37	Overcast							
WASHINGTON	50	30	37	Overcast							
WEST VIRGINIA	50	30	37	Overcast							
WISCONSIN	50	30	37	Overcast							
WYOMING	50	30	37	Overcast							

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

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April 26, 1982

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose values are based on issue prices. The following symbols indicate frequency: (W) - weekly; (M) - monthly; (Q) - quarterly; (Y) - yearly; (D) - daily.		The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose values are based on issue prices. The following symbols indicate frequency: (W) - weekly; (M) - monthly; (Q) - quarterly; (Y) - yearly; (D) - daily.	
BANK OF AMERICA	SP 69.35	UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND	SP 27.25
(1) Bond Fund	SP 69.35	(1) American U.S. S.	SP 27.25
(2) Bond Fund	SP 69.35	(2) Bond Fund	SP 27.25
(3) Bond Fund	SP 69.35	(3) Bond Fund	SP 27.25
(4) Bond Fund	SP 69.35	(4) Bond Fund	SP 27.25
(5) Bond Fund	SP 69.35	(5) Bond Fund	SP 27.25
(6) Bond Fund	SP 69.35	(6) Bond Fund	SP 27.25
(7) Bond Fund	SP 69.35	(7) Bond Fund	SP 27.25
(8) Bond Fund	SP 69.35	(8) Bond Fund	SP 27.25
(9) Bond Fund	SP 69.35	(9) Bond Fund	SP 27.25
(10) Bond Fund	SP 69.35	(10) Bond Fund	SP 27.25
(11) Bond Fund	SP 69.35	(11) Bond Fund	SP 27.25
(12) Bond Fund	SP 69.35	(12) Bond Fund	SP 27.25
(13) Bond Fund	SP 69.35	(13) Bond Fund	SP 27.25
(14) Bond Fund	SP 69.35	(14) Bond Fund	SP 27.25
(15) Bond Fund	SP 69.35	(15) Bond Fund	SP 27.25
(16) Bond Fund	SP 69.35	(16) Bond Fund	SP 27.25
(17) Bond Fund	SP 69.35	(17) Bond Fund	SP 27.25
(18) Bond Fund	SP 69.35	(18) Bond Fund	SP 27.25
(19) Bond Fund	SP 69.35	(19) Bond Fund	SP 27.25
(20) Bond Fund	SP 69.35	(20) Bond Fund	SP 27.25
(21) Bond Fund	SP 69.35	(21) Bond Fund	SP 27.25
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(23) Bond Fund	SP 69.35	(23) Bond Fund	SP 27.25
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(37) Bond Fund	SP 69.35	(37) Bond Fund	SP 27.25
(38) Bond Fund	SP 69.35	(38) Bond Fund	SP 27.25
(39) Bond Fund	SP 69.35	(39) Bond Fund	SP 27.25
(40) Bond Fund	SP 69.35	(40) Bond Fund	SP 27.25
(41) Bond Fund	SP 69.35	(41) Bond Fund	SP 27.25
(42) Bond Fund	SP 69.35	(42) Bond Fund	SP 27.25
(43) Bond Fund	SP 69.35	(43) Bond Fund	SP 27.25
(44) Bond Fund	SP 69.35	(44) Bond Fund	SP 27.25
(45) Bond Fund	SP 69.35	(45) Bond Fund	SP 27.25
(46) Bond Fund	SP 69.35	(46) Bond Fund	SP 27.25
(47) Bond Fund	SP 69.35	(47) Bond Fund	SP 27.25
(48) Bond Fund	SP 69.35	(48) Bond Fund	SP 27.25
(49) Bond Fund	SP 69.35	(49) Bond Fund	SP 27.25
(50) Bond Fund	SP 69.35	(50) Bond Fund	SP 27.25
(51) Bond Fund	SP 69.35	(51) Bond Fund	SP 27.25
(52) Bond Fund	SP 69.35	(52) Bond Fund	SP 27.25
(53) Bond Fund	SP 69.35	(53) Bond Fund	SP 27.25
(54) Bond Fund	SP 69.35	(54) Bond Fund	SP 27.25
(55) Bond Fund	SP 69.35	(55) Bond Fund	SP 27.25
(56) Bond Fund	SP 69.35	(56) Bond Fund	SP 27.25
(57) Bond Fund	SP 69.35	(57) Bond Fund	SP 27.25
(58) Bond Fund	SP 69.35	(58) Bond Fund	SP 27.25
(59) Bond Fund	SP 69.35	(59) Bond Fund	SP 27.25
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PEANUTS

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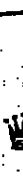
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Stamps Hit Record
New York Times Service
YORK — Two most postage stamps in many countries must celebrate 16th-century Columbus doing business in the New World in the New York series for U.S. airmails of the World's Fair, 1939-1940 each, plus a premium. The one-cent, printed in 1897, are known to collectors.

By Robin

Corrections: See

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hook of West Germany, was disqualified after Sunday's San Marino Grand Prix because his British-built ATS racer was 4.4 pounds (2 kilograms) under the minimum weight requirements.

Winkelhook, who had placed second in the 1980 European, was disqualified after an inspection of his car, the organizers said Monday. Two F1 of Italy, who drive a Toleman, was promoted to sixth and earned one point in the Formula One world standings. Winkelhook lost a point.

The Colts have committed them-

Carlton Ends the Cardinals' Streak

The Associated Press

PHILADELPHIA — The Philadelphia Phillies scored three runs in the fifth inning and four more in the eighth and went on to an 8-4 victory Sunday over the St. Louis Cardinals. The result ended the Cards' 12-game winning streak and gave Steve Carlton, the Phillies' ace pitcher, his first victory of the year.

Carlton allowed eight hits in 8½ innings and struck out eight batters to increase his career strikeout total to 3,178. Ed Farmer relieved Carlton to get the last two

breaking home run with one out in the seventh inning as the Yankees defeated Detroit, 3-1, ending the Tigers' eight-game winning streak. Randolph's homer, against Milt Wilcox, was just over the reach of the right fielder, Chet Lemon.

Orioles 2, White Sox 1

In Baltimore, Rick Dempsey hit a two-run homer in the fifth inning and Bob Bonner, the shortstop, threw out the potential tying run at the plate on a perfect relay in the ninth to lift the Orioles to a 2-1 victory over Chicago. Eddie Murray singled to open the fifth, extending his hitting streak to 14 games. Two outs later, Dempsey hit his homer off Steve Trout.

Red Sox 5, Blue Jays 4

In Toronto, Rick Miller had three hits, including a double that drove in the go-ahead run in the 12th inning, as Boston defeated the Blue Jays, 5-4. It was the fifth victory in a row for the Red Sox and the fifth straight loss for the Blue Jays. John Mayberry hit two

Brett also homered to carry the Royals past Cleveland, 6-3, giving them a sweep of their game series.

Brewers 11, Rangers 6

In Arlington, Texas, Cecil Cooper drove in three runs with doubles and a single and Money and Jim Gantner hit runs as Milwaukee defeated the Rangers, 11-6.

Angels 5, A's 1

In Anaheim, Calif., Jim Grich drove in three runs and an Dowding hit his seventh hit as the Angels swept their game series against Oakland 5-1 victory.

Mariners 5, Twins 4

In Seattle, Todd Cruz, who 4-for-4, hit a home run to join the bottom of the 11th inning, giving the Mariners a 5-4 victory over the Minnesota.

REAL ESTATE

In Chicago, Steve Henderson's run-scoring single capped a four-run third inning as the Cubs ended a four-game losing streak with a 3-3 victory over Pittsburgh.

Reds 4, Astros 3

In Houston, Dave Concepcion's sacrifice fly in the top of the 10th insured Ed Milner to pitch Cincinnati to a 4-3 victory over the Astros. Milner reached first on an infield hit when Randy Moffitt, the Houston pitcher, who had just been recalled from the minors, fumbled a bouncer down the third-base line. Ron Oester then singled to right, moving Milner to third.

Expos 5, Mets 2

In Montreal, Andre Dawson found three hits in four at-bats and drove in two runs to carry the Expos past New York, 5-2.

Giants 6, Dodgers 3

In San Francisco, Jeff Leonard's first career grand slam capped a five-run eighth-inning rally that lifted the Giants past Los Angeles, 6-3. Leonard's grand-slam home run came off Steve Howe, who had relieved Fernando Valenzuela.

Yankees 3, Tigers 1

In the American League, at New York, Willie Randolph hit a tie-

home runs for Toronto. Carl Yastrzemski hit his fifth home run of the year for Boston.

Royals 6, Indians 3

In Kansas City, Mo., Lee May hit a two-run homer and George

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE						
Eastern Division						
St.Louis	13	4	Pct. .68			
Montreal	8	9	.515			
Cincinnati	8	9	.515			
Pittsburgh	4	13	.385			
Chicago	6	11	.385			
Philadelphia	4	11	.385			
Western Division						
Akron	12	4	.857			
San Diego	7	9	.578			
Los Angeles	8	9	.471			
San Francisco	6	10	.375			
Houston	5	11	.303			
Houston	6	12	.333			

AMERICAN LEAGUE						
Eastern Division						
Detroit	11	4	Pct. .68			
Boston	9	6	.600			
Milwaukee	8	6	.571			
Cleveland	6	8	.429			
New York	4	9	.303			
Toronto	5	11	.313			
Baltimore	4	10	.286			
Western Division						
California	13	5	.722			
Chicago	9	4	.692			
Kansas City	9	4	.692			
Seattle	9	10	.474			
Oakland	10	10	.444			
Seattle	8	9	.469			
Minnesota	7	12	.368			

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CL Prepares for Draft

seives to trading their quarterback, Bert Jones, and therefore they may draft one of the two first-round quarterbacks in this year's pool. Jim McMahon of Brigham Young or Art Schlichter of Ohio State, with McMahon the preference of most scouts. But the Colts may pass over these two if they know they will be able to trade for an experienced quarterback like Left Ralridge or Pat Haden of the Los Angeles Rams or Glenn Carano of the Dallas Cowboys.

The educated guess is that the Colts will draft McMahon, and the Cleveland Browns, who come next, will take the highest-rated line-backers, Jommie Cooks of Mississippi State. The Rams, who have six choices in the first four rounds, are an enigma as to their first choice because of their ongoing efforts to trade Haden and thus resolve their confused quarterback situation, and to sign Russ Francis, the former Patriot tight end who wants to return to pro football after one season of retirement.

The Chicago Bears have the fifth choice, which could be the available quarterback McMahon or Schlichter, or the best of six offensive linemen expected to be picked in the first round. This lineman could be one of the two Penn State guards, Sean Farrell or Mike Munchak.

Browns Get Consineau

CLEVELAND (UPI) — A trade for Tom Consineau has given the Cleveland Browns the dominant defensive player they had sought, but their coach, Sam Rungtano, won't say whether Consineau will play outside or inside linebacker.

The Buffalo Bills, who had drafted Consineau first in 1979 only to see him go to the Montreal Alouettes of the Canadian Football League, signed him Thursday and traded him to the Browns. The Browns gave up a first-round draft choice in 1983 and unspecified choices in the following two years.

BASEBALL
American League
CHICAGO WHITE SOX—Purchased the contract of Ernesto Escobar, pitcher, from the

National League
ATLANTA BRAVES—acquired Jose Alvarez, pitcher, from Richmond of the International League. Outfielder Ken Smith, infielder, to

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Edmonton of the Pacific Coast League. Upended
John Agosta, pitcher. To Toronto.

KANSAS CITY ROYALS—Placed Mike
Kane, first baseman, on the 15-day disabled list.

MILWAUKEE BREWERS—Activated Jim
Sklar, pitcher. Deactivated Doug Jones, pitcher, to
Vancouver of the Pacific Coast League.

NEW YORK YANKEES—Traded Bob Watson,
first baseman, to the Atlanta Braves for Scott
Parsons, pitcher. Assigned Patterson to
Columbus of the International League.
Activated Butch Hobbes, infielder. Sent John
Pasculli, pitcher, to Columbus of the
International League.

SEATTLE MARINERS—Placed Edwin
Nunez, pitcher, on the 15-day disabled list.
Recalled Bryan Clark, pitcher, from Salt Lake
of the Pacific Coast League.

ST. LOUIS CARDINALS—Activated Tim
Lincecum, second baseman. Deactivated
Dwight Gooden, pitcher, on the 15-day disabled list.

HOUSTON ASTROS—Recalled Randy Moritt,
pitcher, from Tucson of the Pacific Coast
League. Sent Gerald Platonow, pitcher, to Tucson.

MONTREAL EXPOS—Deactivated Rowland
O'Neil, outfielder, for reinstatement. Activated
John Allmar, first baseman.

ST. LOUIS CARDINALS—Activated Ken
Oberholst, third baseman. Activated Glenn
Brumette, pitcher, to Louisville of the American
Association.

COLLEGE

CREIGHTON—Announced the resignation of
Dick Tyrion, assistant head coach, so he may
become head coach at Clarkston State.

KANSAS—Named Morris Watts offensive
coordinator and quarterback coach.

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY—Named Andy
Stoltz head basketball coach.

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The Associated Press

SEATTLE — The Seattle SuperSonics, led by fast Sixman' 30 points, eliminated Moses Malone and the Houston Rockets from the National Basketball Association playoffs Sunday, 104-83.

The victory gave Seattle the series, two games to one, and advanced the SuperSonics to the Western Conference semifinals.

The Eastern Conference semi-

ing the way they can, and Tiny did that."

Washington was led by Spencer Haywood with 17 points.

"I'm disappointed, really disappointed, because I thought we had a very good chance to win if we did a good job on [Larry] Bird and [Robert] Parish," said Washington's coach, Gene Shue. The Bullets held Bird to 10 points and Parish to 14.

* * *

In Philadelphia, Julius Erving and Andrew Toney were the big scorers as the 76ers rallied late in

the final quarter for a 125-122 victory. Erving finished with 31 points and Toney had 26.

The Bucks were ahead, 111-111, when the 76ers' center, Darryl Dawkins, fouled out with 5:18 left. But Philadelphia scored the next eight points, and although Milwaukee twice got within two, the 76ers held on.

"All of our games with the Bucks seem to turn out that way," said Erving. "No lead is safe. You just can't get too far away."

Mickey Johnson had 28 points and Marques Johnson scored 27 for the Bucks.

**Quebec Beats Boston
On Power-Play Goals**

By Robert Facher
Washington Post Service

BOSTON — Quebec Nordiques, granted only two power-play opportunities, converted both of them Sunday night and knocked the Boston Bruins out of the National Hockey League playoffs.

Dave Pichette, a defenseman,

"On our power play we usually move the puck around and wait for a good opportunity," Pichette said. "We don't shoot much from the point like other teams. I had once in the slot, but I didn't have good shot, so I gave it back to Peter [Stastny]." When 10' get it back, I had a good shot and it went in."

The goalie had a clear look. The

"We got up early never let up," said Sikma. "In the second half we never had a period where we let up. They key was to push the ball from the very beginning."

Malone was impressed with the SuperSonics. "I've got a lot of respect for that team," he said. "It's not their bigness but their team play that won. Seattle came out more aggressive. We never got into our game in the first half. We did it in the second, but by then it was too late. They get going they're hard to stop."

"They were much more aggressive on defense, especially getting through our screens and causing pressure on our shooting," said Houston's coach, Del Harris.

* * *

In Boston, the Celtics got off to a poor start and trailed by two points at halftime before roaring back for a 109-91 victory. Boston outscored Washington by 24-15 in the third period, getting eight points apiece from Nate Archibald and John Carr led the Celtics with 21 points.

"We had to spank a few guys at halftime, including Tiny," said Bill Fitch, the Boston coach, referring to Archibald. "The could have sulked, but he responded like a true professional. You really have to shut their guards off from pass-

who eliminated Montreal earlier, will face another formidable target, the defending champion New York Islanders, in the Stanley Cup semifinal series that opens Tuesday in Uniondale, N.Y. In the other semifinal, the Vancouver Canucks will play the Chicago Black Hawks.

Pichette's big goal was set up by a penalty on Terry O'Reilly, who charged into the Nordiques' aggressive Dale Hunter from behind when Hunter did not have the puck. Despite the rather obvious nature of the foul, Gerry Cheevers, the Bruins' goalie, complained bitterly about it afterward.

The Nordiques took their time setting up a scoring chance. The puck had been passed for almost 30 seconds without a shot when Pichette shot a 40-footer down the middle that sailed over the right shoulder of Mike Moffat, Boston's rookie goalie.

The Bruins tied it at 13:35, a O'Reilly's pass from the right wing circle, intended for Don Marcotte in the slot, struck Peter McNab in the chest and caromed past the help-

several missed chances

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Former Beatle's New Album Is Exquisite but Flawed

NEW YORK — Paul McCartney was “the cute Beatle.” He was also the Beatle who wrote “Yesterday” and “Eleanor Rigby,” ballads that transcended the popularity of this most popular of all rock groups and became standards, recorded by artists of every stylistic persuasion. And although it’s been well over 10 years since the breakup of the Beatles, McCartney’s image hasn’t changed much — he’s still the cute, consummate pop tunesmith.

He is also the surviving member of the Lennon-McCartney songwriting partnership that made the Beatles what they were. When he began working on a new album a few months after Lennon was shot almost a year and a half ago, and working on it with McCartney, he was the only person who had been with the band since the Beatles from the beginning. Rumors began to fly. Teams of reporters scoured the Caribbean island of Montserrat, where McCartney owns a studio. When McCartney showed up to play a live album on the island, he was surrounded by a mob of reporters. A reunion of the surviving Beatles flared once again. There were even reports that Yoko Ono, Lennon's widow, was about to participate in the sessions. She declined. The Beatles' last studio guitarist, George Harrison, was also there. Now McCartney's album, "Tug of War," has been released, and in a CBS office provided with tight security, the most commercially successful ex-Beatle, still looking cute at almost 40, talked about his new album.



Paul McCartney



"Tug of War," exquisitely crafted though lyrically flawed, is his most ambitious piece of work in a number of years. "The theme we were messing with was conflict," he said, "and it also has something to do with the idea of opposites. I don't think I would have used that theme before; I

The album sounds like a sure bet, and a windfall for Columbia Records, which has never in million dollars invested in McCartney and failed to turn his earlier albums for this label into spectacularly huge sellers. Since the early 1970s, McCartney has worked almost entirely within the confines of Wings, the rock group he started with his wife Linda. He has made some colorful pop singles, and his second Columbia album, "McCartney II," was a one-man-band studio project that had plenty of inventive moments.

Lightweight Music

But critics and fans alike have been waiting for a really first-rate album. Since the breakup of the Beatles, McCartney has tended to exaggerate the light, frothy side of his music, with none of the emotional toughness of the early Beatles songs he co-wrote

McCartney lacked a strong collaborator, someone who could leaven his sugarcoated aesthetic with a bit of grit and cynicism. On "Tug of War" he had the perfect partner, most notably the producer George Martin and Stevie Wonder, who performs on two memorable tracks and co-wrote "Tug of War" with McCartney.

McCarty agreed that the challenge of working with Martin Wonder seems to have been a relief for him. "I don't want to be away from Wings, but it's been, I needed that," he said. "I've been feeling there was something missing, and making this album, I found out what it was. When George and I were working on the orchestral arrangements for the song 'Tug of War,' for example, we recorded the orchestra and it sounded pretty good. But we had some bass

parts we hadn't recorded quite right, and George said, 'Look, this is my reputation and yours going right on the line, would you mind if we brought the orchestra back and recorded it again?' So we did it, at huge cost to somebody, probably us in the end, but it was worth it."

"Tug of War" isn't a rock 'n' roll album. But it can stand as McCartney's vision of pop, a vision that encompasses the 1950s peakability of Carl Perkins (a big electric influence and a guest on the song here) and the contemporary pop-funk of Wonder as well as ballads and uptempo tunes that are more typically McCartney. At its best, on the lush and rhythmically resilient "I Like It Away," for example, it offers both impeccable craftsmanship and a gorgeously sensual sound.

McCartney hasn't found a strong collaborator to help him write and polish his lyrics, and while they're sometimes clever, often they are clichéd or mawkish. "Ebony and Ivory" is typical. The chorus is simple and direct: "Ebony and Ivory/ Live together in perfect harmony/ Side by side on a piano keyboard/ Oh Lord, why won't we?" The trouble is, the message is inaccurate. The notes on a piano keyboard are not in acoustically perfect harmony at all; the acoustically pure inter-

one often hears in much of the folk music have been compressed into an arbitrary division of 12 tones to the octave. The piano keyboard is a clearer image of race relations as it actually are than of the racial utopia McCartney envisions. Fortunately, several songs are more satisfying lyrically, especially "Here Today." McCartney's song for Lennon. It's typical of his self-critical attitude that he wanted to use a string quartet behind his acoustic guitar vocal and then hesitated because he had used one on "Yesterday," probably his most celebrated recording.

Finally George Martin and I had a talk about it," McCartney says, "and I told him I'd come to the conclusion that I don't have the top doing something because I'd done it once. So we worked out the arrangement — I can tell

"And that was a revelation to me. Because with the Beatles, we always changed our sound on every single track. But you can keep changing for change's sake for just so long — until you run out of good ideas. I could have tried a Mongolian yak quartet on 'Here Today' and it would have been very different, everyone would have talked about it. But it probably would have sounded bad."

Song to Lennon

The song's lyrics are addressed to Lennon, who denigrated McCartney's post-Beatles music in several interviews and in one of his own songs and who once remarked that although he and McCartney collaborated for a number of years, they never really knew each other. "And my response to that," McCartney said, "is that even though he put me down, I'm not going for it. We are friends, and we got on, we got on. Songwriting is like psychiatry; you go down and dredge up something that's inside, bring it out front. And I just had to be real and say, John, I love you."

If McCartney has never equalled his work with the Beatles on his own, Lennon only did so infrequently. There will never be another Beatles because there will never be another partnership quite like Lennon-McCartney. They had a great deal in common — their Liverpool upbringing, their love for early American rock 'n' roll — but they were very different, too.

"I remember once when Linda and I were visiting John and Yokoko," McCartney said, "and Linda remarked for some reason that when she was a kid and her family had company, she had to go to bed. I said, 'Oh, it wasn't like that for me. I grew up in this big Liverpool family, and this was the company we were used to.' I had aunts, uncles, there were always plenty of them around, with us kids jumping all over them. It was a very warm sort of upbringing I had." And John and Yokoko sat looked at each other and said, "We never had company." McCartney said, "I was talking with maybe one visitor once in a while. That would really make me a different person."

Lyrics published by MPL Communica-
tion, Inc., ASCAP.

PEOPLE: *Japanese Prince Wants To Live as Commoner*

Prince Tomohito, 36-year-old nephew of Japanese Emperor Hirohito, has asked the Imperial Household Agency to allow him to renounce his claim to the throne and live as a commoner. This is believed to be the first time in Japanese history that a successor to the throne has proposed to leave the imperial family at his own will. Press reports said the prince, seventh in line to the throne, wants to dedicate himself to social work for the physically handicapped.

blind skiers, 20-year-old **Darlene Wahl**, said she felt "tired but good. I'd like to sleep for about a week, but eventually it'd be great to do something like that again. Right now, I'm glad it's over." The group began their journey March 14 at Kirkenes, Norway, and skied above the Arctic Circle through Finland and Sweden. They had unsuccessfully sought permission to enter the Soviet Union.

Intelligence agents bugged hotel rooms where Eleanor Roosevelt stayed during World War II to collect evidence that she was having an affair with a student radical, according to a new book about the former first lady. The file, quoted in the book, "Love, Eleanor" by Joseph Lash, said an enraged Pres-

Franklin D. Roosevelt confronted his wife with the reports and then ordered her lover and "anybody who knew anything about the case" assigned to the South Pacific "for action against the Japs until they were killed." The alleged lover was Lash himself, who denied that he had an affair with the first lady as said in the book. The book also says that the White House confrontation ever took place. In a foreword, Franklin Roosevelt Jr. called the allegation of an affair between his mother and Lash "astounding" and "unbelievable." He also scoffed at the allegation of the confrontation. "I have a close friend who is a well-known, successful author," he wrote. "I have read four other books about the Roosevelts, including 'Eleanor and Franklin.'"

West German singer Nicole, a 17-year-old schoolgirl from Saarbrücken, boasted her Eurovision song contest triumph with champagne but said she still plans to return to her school desk later this week. She won Saturday night's televised event at Harrogate, England, with "Ein bisschen Frieden" (A Little Bit of Peace), Germany's first win in the contest's 27-year history.

Eight weary American skiers, two of them blind, skied into Narvik, Norway, to complete a 500-mile (800-kilometer) trek across Lapland. "It wasn't easy, but it was worth doing," said Paul Erickson, 30, the Moorhead, Minn., native who led the 1982 Minnesota Lapland Expedition. "It shows these [blind] people can participate in high adventure." One of the

Britain's Prince Phillip attended ceremonies marking the 40th anniversary of a British raid against a Nazi naval base at St. Nazaire, France. The prince arrived on a special flight from London while 132 former British navy and army personnel who participated in the 1942 raid arrived aboard the British royal yacht Britannia.

Zsa Zsa Gabor has pulled a switch on her eighth trip to the altar, disclosing that her marriage earlier this month to a Spanish count was not valid and canceling plans to legally tie the knot. The Hungarian-born actress announced through her attorney that she has decided not to go through with a second wedding ceremony with Felipe de Alba, that was set for July 4. The actress said the Mexican ceremony, performed April 13 on a boat off Puerto Vallarta was not valid because Gabor's divorce from Michael O'Hara does not become final until July.

Actress Vanessa Redgrave, whose appearance with the Boston Symphony Orchestra was canceled after her complaints about her support of the Palestine Liberation Organization, will appear in Boston next week in a program sponsored by an Arab-American group. Redgrave had been scheduled to narrate Stravinsky's "Oedipus Rex," with the symphony, but the program was canceled after the complaints of the PLO. Her appearance at the Orpheum Theater on Friday is under the auspices of the National Association of Arab Americans. The performance will be open to all. The program will also include poems from Shakespeare, from Ibsen's "Ghosts" and "An Enemy of the People," a dance from the film "Isadora" followed by selections from Isadora Duncan's writings, passages from Laila Halama about McCarthyism and the work of other political writers.

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